The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

An Income Tax of Two and a Half Per Cent. for Two Years More, with $2,000 Exemption.

Congress Succumbs and Gives Sherman His Old Salary.

The Speech of an Indian That was "Actually Delivered."

Senator Yates Says the Lincoln Family were all "Rebels,"

And Doesn't Want to Give Them a Pension.

A Letter from General Hancock.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The feature of Congress to-day was the final settlement of the income tax. The House took up the tax bill and proceeded to act upon the hundred or more Senate amendments. The Ways and Means Committee by a bare majority reported in favor of settling these in a conference committee, but the House very properly and very promptly voted that down. First, a motion was made to strike out the income tax altogether, which was lost by fifty-two majority. Then it was moved that the House concur with the Senate, in fixing the tax at 2½ per cent., with $2,000 dollars exempted and rent of homestead deducted. This was agreed to by 90 to 35. So, therefore, the income tax is fixed for the next two years. The greatest interest was evinced when the vote was taken, notwithstanding that eighty members were absent, or dodged the question.

BESSEMER STEEL.

The House also concurred with the Senate in making the duty on Bessemer steel rails $28 per ton. This is $8 less than the bill originally proposed. The rest of the disagreements between the two houses were committed to a conference committee. It was stated in debate that the bill reduced taxation and the tariff $80,000,000.

THE ARMY.

The Senate to-day passed the bill making the usual appropriations for the support of the army, and tacked on as an amendment a modification of the recently defeated bill to reduce the army. One of the principal changes is the restoration of the old pay-roll, so that the salaries of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan remain untouched. The provisions for retiring and mustering out officers are the same as heretofore, which will make the maximum of the army a year hence about 30,000 men, and cut down the expenses of the military establishment four millions of dollars a year.

A SPEAKING INDIAN.

The speech of Little Swan, one of the Sioux chiefs, to the President, is regarded as furnishing a proper comment on the Indian situation. He said: "What my Great Father ask for—peace—is all very well. If I had my own way it would be all right, and there would be no more fighting. But I noticed, when visiting Congress on Thursday, that all the big chiefs did not agree. It is the same with my young men. They are not all of one mind, but I will do my best to make them of one mind and to keep the peace. I am a bad young man and have made much trouble. I did not get my position as chief by good conduct, but because I was a great fighter like my Great Father." These words were actually delivered. The sarcastic allusions to Congress and the President were regarded as worthy of a better civilization.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

There was another fierce debate in the Senate to-day on granting Mrs. Lincoln a pension of three thousand dollars a year. The new Iowa Senator said it was a sneaking fraud to place a civilian on a pension roll. Yates, of Illinois, said he did not care what others might say, he knew that Mrs. Lincoln and all her family sympathized with the rebellion throughout its existence, and he would not vote a dollar for foreign show. Saulsbury, of Delaware, created great merriment by proposing that Senators make up a purse for Mrs. Lincoln out of their own pockets, and said he would give as much as Mr. Sumner. A vote to table the bill was lost by nine majority, and pending its passage other business had to intervene.

SECRETARY FISH

has consented to remain in the Cabinet till the first of October, but contemplates taking a two months' vacation on the adjournment of Congress.

GEN. HANCOCK.

A private letter from General Hancock says that he has returned from a trip to the northern frontier, and has therefore just seen the publication of General Sherman's letter, in which the latter makes reference to the assertion of the President that he (Hancock) had treated him disrespectfully.

Gen. Hancock denies this most emphatically, says he never insulted the President, and never had any such intention. He disclaims utterly having had anything to do with the newspaper statements that the President had attempted to reduce him in position by refusing him the command of the Missouri Department.

PERSONAL.

Senator Norton, of Minnesota, is still lying very low at his residence, and last night he had two hemorrhages. His physicians have but little hope of his recovery.

General Hickenlooper, United States Marshal for Ohio, called on the President to-day with reference to the resignation of his office at the expiration of his term, on the 1st of August. The President, however, preferred that he should continue in the discharge of his duties until the completion of the taking of the census.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President has nominated Charles W. Webb, United States Attorney for the Western district of Wisconsin; James C. Hopkins, Judge of the District Court for the Western district of Wisconsin. Postmasters—Cyrus M. Baird, at Lincoln, Nevada; John Robert, Hastings, Michigan; S. B. Steer, Ironton, Ohio; Moses Messer, Hudson, Ohio; John Gibson, Carrollton, Missouri; Emma Dillman, Toledo, Iowa; Wm. S. Willey, Washington, Pennsylvania; Fred Renney, Nebraska City; John H. Kellom, Omaha; John Hapley, Bucyrus, Ohio; E. H. Scott, McKeesport, Pennsylvania; B. F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa; J. J. Abeggy, Brunswick, Missouri; O. B. Richardson, Hamilton, Missouri.

MURPHY AND GRINNELL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce agreed to recommend the confirmation of Murphy as Collector and Grinnell as Naval Officer at New York.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

to-day $686,071; for month $7,528,312; coin balance in treasury, $118,735,848; currency, balance, $35,197,853; coin certificates, $36,[illegible]3,000.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed by the following vote to recommend a disagreeing amendment to the tax and tariff bill to be referred to a committee of conference: Yeas—Messrs. Schenck, Blair, Kelly, McCarthy and Maynard. Nays—Messrs. Brooks, of N. Y., Marshall, Hooper and Allison. The House, however, has referred; first acting on the Senate amendments.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

James C. Hopkins, United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin; Roger S. Green, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Washington Territory; F. W. Oakley, Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin; Chas. W. Webb, Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin; John D. Pope, Attorney for the District of Georgia, in place of A. T. Akerman; John T. Robeson, of Tenn., Consul at Leith, vice F. H. Fiske, recalled; J. A. Mathews, of California, Consul at Zanzia; Joseph C. Bennett, of Kansas, Consul at Chispria; F. M. Lamper, of Illinois, Receiver of Public Monies at Olympia, Washington Territory.

Postmasters—Asa S. Allen, Berea, O.; W. W. Webb, LaCrosse, Wis.; Chihlahia W. Lewis, London, O.; A. G. Beer, Ashland, O.; C. H. Winters, Yellow Springs, O.; H. D. O'Brien, Stoutborrors, Minn.; E. P. Ernest, Ottawa, Kan; J. A. Ropes, Ishpenning, Mich.; A. D. Hitchcock, Pena, Mich.; J. Osborne, Greencastle, Ind.; A. W. Delong, Huntington, Ind.; S. T. Woodshaw, Savannah, Mo.; John A. Warren, Henry, Ill.; O. F. Woodcock, Elmwood, Ind.; D. C. Wintersmith, Elizabethtown, Ky; J. M. Dickenson, Basecopel Wis.; W. N. Hoyt, Yankton, Dakota.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

has completed its organization by making an Executive Committee, consisting of Senators Wilson, Rice, Cameron, Chandler, and Sawyer, and Representatives Sargent, Logan, and Ketchum. Senator Wilson is made Chairman, Congressman Platt, of Virginia, Secretary, and Col. J. H. Clendenning Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE

is now fully organized, with Sam'l Randall as president, to whom all communications may be addressed. Noah L. Jeffers is secretary, and Hon. Thomas Swann, treasurer. All remittances are to be made to the last named.

GEN. RAWLINS' PAY.

An order was this morning issued from the Treasury Department for $1,299 96, the balance of the year's salary of the late Jno. A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, in accordance with act of Congress. The money is to be paid to President Grant, who is one of the executors of the estate.

RED CLOUD HEARD FROM.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs received a telegram from Col. Chambers, commanding at Fort Fetterman, reporting that Red Cloud and Ogallalah Sioux had gone up the Powder river country to hold a general council with other Sioux. Powder river is within the hunting country reserved for the Sioux, and it is understood that Red Cloud will exert his influence for peace.

DAVIS CONFIRMED.

In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of Noah Davis as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.

ANOTHER CABLE.

MR. SUMNER presented the petition of Cyrus W. Field, setting forth his desire to furnish cheap and increased facilities for telegraphic communications through the United States and West Indies, and to this end asking the authority to lay a cable from Florida to Cuba, and the repeal of the International Telegraph Company's exclusive privilege to have a cable between those shores. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, from the conference committee on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted. In reply to a specific inquiry he explained that the Senate amendment, relating to the effect of pardon or amnesty in the Court of Claims was retained; that the Senate amendment for extension of the capital grounds, and new State department building were stricken out, and the appropriation of $100,000 for a North pole expedition was reduced to $50,000. Upon the general proposition for an increase of official salaries the Senate had receded, consequently there was no increase in the salaries of judges.

The Senate amendments relating to clerks in departments and female clerks in departments had been stricken out. In the case of the latter a provision had been inserted allowing the appointment of females to any grade of clerkship.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

MR. STEWART offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the act of February 19th, 1864, to prohibit the coolie trade to be strictly enforced, and for that purpose to instruct the proper civil officers of the United States to prosecute all violations of said act, and directing an investigation as to whether Chinese coolies are being transported to the United States in violation of law.

Messrs. Trumbull and Hamlin objected to the resolution as an imputation upon the President that he did not perform his duty.

The resolution was adopted as modified to provide for simple inquiry into alleged Chinese importations.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

MR. SUMNER'S bill for pension to Mrs. Lincoln was taken up. A discussion followed, during which Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to reduce the amount to $5 per day.

MR. HOWELL regarded the bill as a gross fraud on the pension laws, and Mr. Yates charged that Mrs. Lincoln and the whole family had been in sympathy with the rebellion, which was denied by Mr. Howard.

The motion to lay on the table, in which the vote was regarded as a test, was lost—yeas 24; nays, 33, and the bill laid over informally.

THE CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL

was reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up. An amendment by the Committee on Appropriations, diminishing the appropriation for the pay of the army $707,000, was withdrawn.

MR. WILSON moved as an amendment the principal features of the army bill recently tabled, reducing the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000, but continuing the pay of the General, Lieutenant General, and Major and Brigadier Generals, and making an additional provision in relation to supernumerary officers, leaving it discretionary with the President to furlough or discharge, with one year's pay, such as are left after the provisions of the bill are carried into effect. The other provisions refer to the filling of vacancies and the discharge, after examination, of officers reported unfit for duty.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows:

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, granting to the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across Big Wabash river.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, a bill amendatory of the bankrupt act extending the operation of a part of the law to brokers, manufacturers, and miners.

EXPLANATION.

MR. CAMERON explained that he did not dodge the vote on the income tax, but paired off with Mr. Sprague.

The Senate then went into executive session.

THE EVENING SESSION

of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between San Francisco and Australia.

MR. COLE spoke one hour in advocacy of subsidizing the line as proposed, and upon the commercial importance of the enterprise, after which the amendments reported were agreed to.

At 8:50 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

MR. KELSEY, from the conference committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Senate amendment to the tariff and tax bill being before the House, Mr. Davis, of New York, moved to suspend the rules so as to strike out of the bill all relating to income tax.

The motion was negatived—yeas 65, nays 116.

The Senate amendment tax rate, 2½ per cent., was agreed to, and the amendment to continue it for two years was rejected.

CHINAMEN.

MR. LEAKE offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

WHEREAS, Since the emancipation of American slaves and the elevation of our humblest laborer to the full rights of citizenship unscrupulous speculators in human flesh have demonstrated the practicability of fastening slavery upon the nation in another form; and,

WHEREAS, To take a step backward is contrary to sound and healthful public policy, tending to a betrayal of the people and a subversion of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, The United States, having ceased to be the home of slavery or the field in which the slave-driver may pursue his trade with impunity; and,

WHEREAS, Danger may be anticipated in the organized immigration of bond Chinamen; therefore

Resolved, That while the people of the whole world are invited to come as voluntary freemen to share with us the protection of our laws and our free institutions, and the wonderful advantages of our wonderful land, it is against the genius of the age to bring them here in bonds for a term of years or even months. That this traffic in bondmen is degrading to the land and will not be tolerated by a nation of freemen, and must be checked in its inception by prompt action on the part of the representatives of the people.

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor is hereby instructed to investigate the subject, including the contract or coolie system practice in various parts of the country, and to report a bill as soon as practicable prohibiting the introduction of bondmen from China or elsewhere, and providing for those who voluntarily seek our shores in quest of free homes; and will, as speedily as practicable, adopt the habits, manners and customs of our country, and making it a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment, to be a party direct or indirect to any project tending to perpetuate the barbarism of slavery.

TAX AND TARIFF.

MR. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back to the Senate the amendments to the tariff and tax bill, and moved that they all be non-concurred in, and referred to the conference committee. He said the Committee on Ways and Means did not pretend to say that it would recommend no concurrence in each of these amendments in detail. There were some of them the committee thought ought to be concurred in; but the committee was satisfied that, if they reported back the amendments recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others, running over the whole complicated questions of all variety, so much time would be consumed as to render it likely that no bill reducing taxes would be passed this session.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, opposed the motion, and argued that the House should have an opportunity of voting on each of the amendments. He admitted the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means had authorized the motion to be made, but it was a bare majority only, and on that committee there were but two revenue reform men, so they must have had the co-operation of some members of the majority. The amendments made in the Senate were mainly jobs.

MR. SCHENCK thought himself justified in saying the minority did not want any bill to pass that would reduce taxation, and that there were gentlemen on the other side of the house who, if they thought there was an increase of taxation on Bessemer steel to the amount of $80,000, would vote against the bill even though its general reduction amounted to eighty or one hundred millions.

MR. GARFIELD inquired whether the question of income tax would go to the conference committee.

MR. SCHENCK replied it would as that was still an open question between the two houses.

MR. GARFIELD inquired whether it was so far open as that the conference committee could abolish the tax altogether.

MR. SCHENCK replied he did not believe in the right of the conference committee to do that.

MR. SCHENCK moved to suspend rules and non-concur in the Senate amendment and order a committee of conference. The motion was rejected.

MR. CULLOM moved to concur in the first amendment of the Senate which strikes out the thirty four sections of the House bill relating to special taxes, regulations as to stamps, &c., and to substitute for them five new sections. The motion was rejected and the amendment was concurred in.

MR. DAVIS, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and strike from the bill all relating to the income tax. Negatived—yeas 67, nays 116.

YEAS—Messrs. Amber, Ames, Archer, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Bennett, Briggs, Bird, Brooks of N. Y., Buffington, Burr, Butler of Mass., Covode, Calkins, Cowles, Cox, Davis, Dickinson, Dixon, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Haight, Hill, Hooper, Jenckes, Judd, Kelly, Kellogg, Ketchum, Lynch, Maynam, McCarthy, McKenzie, Mcinnes, Moore of N. J., Morrill of Penn., Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Niblack, O'Neil, Paine, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rogers, Sargent, Schumaker, Scofield, Slocum, Smith of Oregon, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Swann, Trimble, Twichell, Upson, Van Wyck, Wincheter and Woods.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Arnell, Asher, Atwood, Ayer, Bailey, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Bolles, Booker, Boyd, Brooks, of Massachusetts, Bucker, Buckley, Burchard, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, of Wisconsin, Coburn, Conger, Conner, Crebs, Donly, Duvall, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferris, Finkelburg, Fisher, Hale, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hoar, Ingersoll, Jones of Kentucky, Kelsey, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCreery, McGrew, McKee, McNely, Mercer, Moore of Ohio, Morphis, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Pierce, Phillips, Polland, Porter, Prosser, Rice, Root, Sanford, Sauer, Schenck, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New York, Sherrod, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Smythe of Iowa, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Sweeney, Taffee, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, VanAuken, VanHorn, Ward, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Mass., Walker, Wells, Wheeler, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Minn., Wilson of Ohio, Winans, and Woodford.

MR. SARGENT moved that the Senate amendment reducing the income tax to two and one-half per cent. be concurred in. Agreed to by a vote of 92 to 35.

MR. SARGENT moved to concur in the Senate amendment providing that the income tax be collected and levied in 1871 and 1872 and no longer.

MR. SCHENCK opposed it as requiring to be further amended.

The amendment was non-concurred in.

MR. SCOFIELD moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the first amendment of the Senate.

MR. SCHENCK moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—73 to 109.

MR. SCHENCK opposed the amendment as striking out the special tax on juggleries, lotteries, and gift enterprises, and abolishing the distinction which the House desired to make between wholesale and retail liquor dealers. The House making the distinction to consist in the character of the business, and the Senate in the amount of sales. Also striking out legislation in regard to stamps. The vote was reconsidered and the first amendment of the Senate concurred in—yeas 109, nays 73.

The Senate amendment, striking the clause out in the House bill which limits the allowance of rent to $500, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment, striking out the paragraph taxing chicory, succory, dandelion root and all substances for coffee 5 cents per pound, was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment in relation to sugars was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment striking out the tax on spices, wines and brandies, and substituting a tax on corsets, eyelets and ultra marine, was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment reducing the duty on jute butts from $10 to $6 per ton was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment reducing the duty on steel railway bars from ¼ to ¾ cent per pound was concurred in—yeas 91, nays 71.

The Senate amendment reducing the duty on railroad bars, made in part of steel, from 1¼ cents to 1 cent. per pound, was concurred in.

The amendment placing a duty on crinoline wire, grindstone, building and monumental stone, marble, hair cloth, hair-pins, anodyne dies, buttons and ornaments for dresses, silicate of soda, and gun-wads was non-concurred in—nays 174, yeas none. The Committee on Ways and Means had recommended non-concurrence, but Mr. Cox insisted on having a record by yeas and nays, and therefore moved to concur.

The Senate amendment striking out the paragraphs in relation to nickel, albata, German silver, and like mixed metals was non-concurred in—yeas 77, nays 92.

The amendment inserting a paragraph taxing watch jewels ten per cent. ad valorem was non-concurred in.

The amendment striking out the paragraph taxing ship chronometers twenty-five per cent. was non-concurred in.

The amendment reducing the duty on live animals from thirty to twenty per cent. was concurred in.

The amendment allowing the importation free of duty of animals of competition or exhibition was concurred in.

The amendment striking out the paragraph relating to oranges, pineapples and grapes was non concurred in.

The amendment striking out prunes and plums was non-concurred in.

The amendment striking out paragraphs relating to books, furs, opium, morphia, and reducing the duty on smoking opium from $20 to $6 per pound was non concurred in. Also striking out the paragraph putting on the free list oxalic acid, sulphuric acid and rough diamonds and inserting kryolite.

The amendment putting on the free list the household effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign countries not intended for sale and not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars was concurred in.

The amendment allowing machinery for steam towage in canals and steam flour machinery to be imported for two years free of duty was non-concurred in.

The amendment construing saltpetre to mean the element of nitre to be used for the manufacture of gunpowder was non-concurred in.

The amendment in relation to the tonnage tax was non-curred in.

The amendment relating to goods in bonded warehouses was non-concurred in.

The amendment repealing taxation on bequests or devises for literary, educational, or charitable purposes, was non-concurred in.

The amendment allowing the putting of tobacco in metallic packages was concurred in.

The amendment allowing the transportation of imported articles from ports of delivery to other ports of entry, in bond, was concurred in.

MR. BOLES asked consent to have Little Rock, Arkansas, added as one of the places to have the benefit of the new regulation, but objection was made.

The last amendment, providing that these latter provisions shall take effect on the 1st of October, 1870, was non-concurred in.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

MR. COBB, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty for six months, which passed.

APPROPRIATION.

MR. DAWES, from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it. On the question of salaries, the Senate had rejected them entirely, with one or two unimportant exceptions in regard to female clerks. The phraseology in the House amendment had been changed without altering its effect one iota. In regard to the proposed building for the State department, the Senate conference had yielded. They had also yielded as to the enlargement of the capitol grounds and as to the salaries of judges and heads of departments. The appropriation for an expedition to the North Pole seemed to be the last ditch of the Senate conference, and that the House conference yielded, but reducing the amendment from one hundred thousand to fifty thousand dollars. The House conference had also been induced, for the sakes of other parts of the bill, to yield partially to the Senate amendment in reference the Committee of Claims.

MR. CONGER inquired as to the salary of the Comptroller.

MR. DAWES replied that the Senate receded from its position in regard to all parties except twenty dollars addition to the assistant messengers, so as to confine their salaries to that of laborers, and except that of two or three Senate officials. As to the salaries of Judges the House conference offered to raise the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges $1,000 each, but the offer was declined on the part of the Senate conferees unless all judges' salaries are increased. Therefore the salaries of none were increased. As to female clerks, the phraseology of the amendment had been altered so as to read that "heads of departments are hereby authorized to appoint female clerks, who may be found competent and worthy, to any of the grades of clerkships in their respective departments, which compensation belonging to the class to which they may be appointed, but the number of first, second, third and fourth-class clerkships shall not be increased by this section." He could not conceive a shade of difference in the meaning between that and the amendment adopted by the House.

MR. POTTER inquired what had been done about the Senate clerks.

MR. DAWES replied that the increase of the salary of the journal clerk, who had been there thirty-four years, to $4,000, had seemed to be a matter on which the whole Senate had set its heart, and finally the conferees agreed to the addition of $1,000 compensation while the present incumbent has the place, but no longer.

MR. NIBLACK, one of the conferees, opposed the report on the grounds of its excluding from the right to sue in the Court of Claims men living in the Southern States who have claims against the Government, even though they pleaded pardon and amnesty. He denounced the measure as a breach of faith on the part of the Government.

MR. BECK sustained the same view of the question.

The amendment was modified to require that officers unfit for duty shall be reported to the boards appointed for such examination by the General of the army alone, instead of by military commanders and the chiefs of staff.

A new section was reported, repealing the act of January 21st, 1870, and allowing a retired officer, on his own application, to be assigned to military duty except service.

The pay of Chaplains was increased to one thousand six hundred dollars a year.

The section relating to supernumerary officers was amended to provide that any remaining after the provisions of the act are carried into effect, shall be furloughed without pay until assigned to fill vacancies occurring, or, on their own application, they shall be discharged, with pay and all allowances. The amendment was further modified to give to all honorably discharged soldiers a quarter section of public land, instead of eighty acres, as now.

The amendment of Mr. Wilson as modified was then adopted, and the bill passed.

MR. DAWES supported the provision, and the conference report was agreed to—yeas 89, nays 40.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Yesterday's Status of the Impending Strife.

The Reply of Prussia Evading and Unsatisfactory.

Grammont's Declaration as the French Ultimatum.

A Prussian Armada in the Mediterranean.

A French Fleet Fitting Out at Toulon.

A French Army in the Field.

Preparations of the Austrian Government.

Intense Excitement Throughout Europe.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 9, 1:30 P. M.—The excitement on the street is increasing at this hour. There is great activity at Toulon and other French ports on the Mediterranean. A large number of transports are being fitted out—enough to bring home the French army now in Algeria.

PARIS, July 9.—A circular has been issued recalling to their commands all officers and soldiers absent on furloughs.

Large quantities of powder and war stores of all kinds are being conveyed to the strongholds on the eastern frontier.

The Government authorities have plans of all the fortresses, roads, canals and other public works in Prussia.

The Government has taken measures to put the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile on a war footing.

Agents of the French Government are now in Hungary purchasing horses and hay for the cavalry service.

Bourse still excited, but closed at 4 p. m. a shade firmer; rentes, 69 francs 50 centimes.

At a meeting of the diplomatic corps in this city last evening, Duke Grammont said that, while remaining within the limits of moderation, France would abandon none of her legitimate pretensions. He hoped that the collective efforts of the great powers of Europe would preserve peace, but France was decided not to depart from her line of conduct traced at first.

TOULON, July 9.—The six war-ships now in this harbor are receiving armaments and being put in condition for immediate action. Sailors who are absent from their posts on furlough have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty.

PARIS, July 9, Six P. M.—There seems to be no doubt that the Government is in receipt of an answer from Prussia on the subject of the Spanish throne difficulty. It is intimated that Prussia makes the following points: First, disclaiming all participation in the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern; second, the Prince of Hohenzollern is not even a relative of the royal family of Prussia; and third, that Gen. Prim negotiated with the Prince of Hohenzollern, and he must be responsible, not Prussia. It is almost certain this answer is not satisfactory to France, and that the Duke of Grammont has forwarded another dispatch to Berlin.

PARIS, 8 P. M.—Two divisions of the army of Paris have been ordered to Chalons.

PARIS, June 9.—Duke Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to-day that he had at last heard from Prussia. Count Benedetto, the French minister at Berlin, informed the home government that he had an interview with King William at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The result of this interview, the Duke says, shall be made known to the Chamber on Monday.

Moniteur, the Ministerial Opinionale, this evening says the abandonment of the Hohenzollern project on the part of Prussia in not enough now. France must prevent a recommencement of similar projects, and on the part of Prussia demand an entire fulfillment of the treaty of Prague, namely, the liberty of South Germany, the evacuation of the Fortress of Mayence, the renunciation of military influence beyond the Main, and the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question with Denmark.

General Palikar, commander in-chief of four army corps, arrived to-day to witness the marriage ceremony of his son. He was instantly ordered to return to his post at Lyons and not leave it.

A general strike among the operatives at Melkous City, near Strasbourg, occurred to-day. The city is one of the most important manufacturing places in France. According to some accounts the strikers number 60,000. The Government has sent a body of troops there to prevent disorder.

PARIS, July 9, 11 P. M.—The officers of the French Mediterranean squadron received orders to be in the Bay of Palermo Sunday, July 10th, to receive instructions.

The Journal this evening says if the silence of Prussia is prolonged until Monday there will be a move of French troops to the Rhine on Tuesday.

The Patrie says the declaration of the Duke of Grammont in the Corps produced the most profound sensation in Denmark.

The troops in camp at Halke and in the garrison at Vieberg had a grand illumination in honor of the Duke.

PARIS, July 10, 1 A. M.—At this hour there are no new developments.

The trial of the members of the International Society of Workmen was brought to an end to-day. Seven who were convicted of belonging to secret societies were condemned to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs. Twenty-seven were convicted of belonginging to illicit associations, and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 50 francs. The other four were acquitted.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 9.—The Herald's Liverpool correspondent says: Breadstuffs and cotton are uncertain in tone, and the prices made are irregular. This is altogether due to the possibility of a Continental war. The same influences are operating at Manchester in the market for cotton goods and yarns. The general excitement does not seem to have abated, while the better opinion seems to be that a war will be at last avoided. The dispatches received from some quarters, well calculated to excite the gravest apprehension, state that the Austrian Government is preparing to form a permanent camp near the Prussian frontier. She has had this plan in contemplation for a long time.

The North German Berlin Gazette says the French press is imprudently wild on the action taken by Prussia in the Spanish question. The selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern depends solely upon the Spanish Cortes, and not on the wishes of foreign powers.

Paris is considerably excited to-day by the rumors that Prussia is actively arming at the Baltic ports.

The corps d'armee now operating against the rebels in Algeria, under General Wimpfay, has been recalled.

The bourse at Paris opened excited again this morning. Rentes 25c lower than closing figures last night.

The French Minister of War has issued an order to all Generals commanding requiring them to report to the War office immediately the condition of troops, arsenals, ammunition, &c., in their respective departments.

The Gazette de France, Paris, says the Duke de Grammont's declaration in the Corps Legislatif recently is equivalent to a French ultimatum. The present situation is the result of Bismarck's intrigues.

The Journal des Debats, Paris, says the policy of the French Government on the Spanish question threatens to make all Spaniards unite on Hohenzollern.

Prime Minister Olivier yesterday assured the French Senate that the offer of a crown to a Prussian Prince was an act of Prim's, and was not binding on the Spanish Government.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 9—The report widely circulated during the past day or two that Werther, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris had been recalled is not true.

In official circles here the situation is thought to be free from danger. Bismarck had neither assisted nor advised Spain in the Hohenzollern matter, and Napoleon's attempt to hold him to any responsibility is, therefore, regarded as a mere pretext.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, July 9.—A body of Egyptian troops, recently from Desemborkee, at the Bay of Asbate, which is recognised as Italian territory, attacked a settlement, and after a short fight, took possession and tore down the Italian flag. An Egyptian vessel sailed from Suez to-day for Manowah, on a secret

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 9.—The Epoca to-day says the dignity of Spain is yet safe. The Cabinet alone is compromised. It should listen to the voice of Europe, and stop on its perilous course.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 9.—The Presse, a semi-official organ, has an editorial imploring Spain to reflect before precipitating war.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 9.—The press of Italy, official and national, back France.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 9.—Senor Aline Idatz will probable be appointed Minister to Washington.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 9, Eve.—Consols for money 92⅜; on account 92⅜. American securities quiet—'67s 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾; '62s 89¾; '65s 89¾; Erie 18¾; Illinois 113; Great Western 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton is dull and irregular: middling uplands 9⅜@9½d; Orleans 9⅝@9¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales. Wheat is quiet: California white wheat 10s 3d; red Western No. 2 8s 6d; winter 9s 5d. Western flour 23s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Pork is quiet at 102s 6d. Beef 111s. Lard 71s. Cheese 64s. Bacon—[illegible]s for Cumberland; 62s 6d for short rib.

LONDON, July 9.—Tallow 45s 3d. Turpentine 30s. Petroleum at Antwerp is quiet.

HAVRE, July 9.—Cotton quiet, 115f7.

PARIS, July 9—1:30 P.M.—Bourse very much excited. Rentes declining; last sales at 69f 50c, or 75c below the opening and 67c lower than any figures made during the crisis.

NEW YORK

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 9—P. M.

The cotton movement for the week shows the receipts at all ports to be 8,365 bales, and the exports 2,125 bales.

The bank statement is unfavorable, owing to the heavy decrease in legal-tenders, but the banks are really stronger. The following is the

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$277,733,427
do increase	1,286,924
Specie	33,734,434
do increase	4,123,104
Circulation	33,160,887
do increase	30,863
Deposits	219,223,463
do increase	641,040
Legal-tenders	53,8[illegible],970
do decrease	3,460,364

The money market is easy at 3@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is strong. The bankers are looking for increased shipments of specie. The quotations are 9⅜@9¾, and for sight bills 10½.

Gold is active and higher: opened at 112, touched 112⅞, and closed at 112⅝@112¾. The carrying rates were 4 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $59,000,000.

The exports of specie for the week were $597,886.

The Sub-treasury received $2,970,723 for customs, and paid out $4,105,804 for interest.

Government bonds are quiet and firm. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons '81	113 @113¼	Coupons '67	110⅜@110½
'62	111⅜@111½	Coupons '68	110⅜@110½
'64	111⅜@111½	Ten-forties	108⅜@108½
'65	111⅜@111½	Currency 6's	114⅜@114½
new	110⅜@110½		

State securities are quiet.

Missouri	91⅞	Alabama 8s	99
Old Tenn	66⅝	Georgia 6s	85
New Tenn	63⅜	Old N Carolina	52½
New Virginia	67	New N Carolina	36

Stocks—The following were the closing prices:

Canton	67⅜	Lake Shore	100⅝
Western Union Tel	34⅜	Illinois Central	140
Quicksilver	6⅜	Pittsburg	109⅝
Mariposa	6	Northwestern	83
Do preferred	15½	Do preferred	88
Boston W. P.	15	Rock Island	116⅝
Hartford & Erie	3½	New Jersey C	104⅜
Adams Express	68⅝	St. Paul	66
Wells & Fargo Ex	15⅜	Do preferred	81
Amer. Express	44	Toledo & Wabash	57
U. S. Express	46½	Do preferred	75
Pacific Mail	41⅝	Fort Wayne	95⅜
N. Y. Central, cons d.	98⅜	Terre Haute, asked	35
N. Y. Central, scrip	94⅜	Do preferred, asked	63⅜
Erie	22⅜	Chicago & Alton	117⅜
Erie preferred	43	Do preferred	118⅜
Harlem	139⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	35⅜
Reading	104	Burlington & Quincy	161
Michigan Central	118	Clev., Col. & Cin	82⅜

Copper at Boston—Calumet 75; Copper Falls —; Franklin 3; Hecla 80; Hancock —; Quincy 19.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,233,132
General merchandise	3,179,741
Sub-treasury balance, gold	$75,021,893
Currency	11,558,783

[To the Associated Press.]

A PRIEST ROBBED.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Lewis Derrid, a Catholic priest, with connections in Baltimore, was yesterday robbed of 355 francs, by a confidence man. He expected to sail for Europe to-day.

MISSING BONDS.

The examination in the case of the missing bonds belonging to the estate of the late John Alexander, of New Orleans, was concluded before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The Surrogate announced that on Monday next he would grant an order for the delivery to Mrs. Burke, the daughter and executrix of Alexander, of the bonds deposited in the Union Trust Company, unless there has been an order of the Superior Court directing them to be left pending the litigation now going on in that court.

FISK'S RECRUITS.

Colonel James Fisk, Jr., yesterday paid the prize of $500 to Captain Vandyck for securing the most recruits for his company since April 14th. To-day he offers $1,000 to the company which will obtain the most recruits by January 1st.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIREMEN

have accepted the challenge of the Hoboken fire department, and will spend Sunday at Long Branch.

AFFAIRS ABOUT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

were quiet yesterday, and parties interested in the proposed changes were disposed to await the result of the contest at Washington. It is not expected here that a decision will be arrived at before Tuesday of next week. Correspondents generally agree in the opinion that Mr. Murphy will be confirmed, and there is undoubtedly the best authority for stating that Mr. Grinnell did resign his position as Collector on the 7th of June, and besought the President to give him the naval office. The hearing of the respective claims of Murphy and Grinnell will take place this morning before the Committee on Commerce in Washington. Mr. Fenton seems disposed to set out on an entirely new track, and will make an effort to retain Mr. Merritt in the naval office. This course, if carried out, will leave Mr. Murphy almost without opposition.

OMAHA.

Chinamen Coming—More Outrages by the Indians—The O. and S. W. Railroad Nearly Completed—Etc.

OMAHA, July 9.—Chas. F. Roulke, a contractor, has mysteriously disappeared. He had contracts for building the Opera House in this city. The large number of workmen to whom Roulke was indebted threaten to lynch him if found.

The billiard-room of a man named Thorne was entered by four soldiers, who threw the proprietor out of the window and took all the money on the premises. The soldiers have been arrested.

The first engine of the Omaha and Southwestern railroad arrived here and made a trial trip to-day. Twenty miles of this road will be completed in thirty days.

Jos. Greatly and Sam. Walsh, who were supposed to be accessories to the murder of J. Thomas, at Forest City, Neb., on the 4th inst., have been arrested.

Twelve car loads of Texas cattle passed through here to-day.

Five hundred Chinamen passed here to-day. They will go to Burlington, and by river from there to their destination, which is Chattanooga and Georgia.

Twenty soldiers started to-day from Fort Sanders for the North Park mines, in Colorado. Three dead bodies of miners were found there by a miner who came in, and thought that most of the miners in North Park have been killed. The three found were scalped and the bodies horribly mangled. It is not known whether they were killed by the Utes or Cheyennes.

Chinamen are being extensively introduced as laborers by the Union Pacific railroad, and it is creating considerable ill feeling among the other laborers.

CINCINNATI.

A Boy Crushed to Death—The Lawrenceburg Murderer Arrested—A Singular Love Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—B. Kinney, aged sixteen, son of E. Kinney, banker of this city, was crushed to death this afternoon between the Newport ferryboat and a barge. Kinney and two others were in a skiff, which was caught between the barge and the ferryboat.

Advices from Lawrenceburg say that Blinn, who killed a boy and attempted to outrage a woman opposite Lawrenceburg yesterday, was arrested to-day near the scene of his crime and lodged in jail.

Accident at a Base Ball Game.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A game of base ball today between the Red Stockings and Amateurs, of Chicago, at Ogden Park, resulted in the success of the former by a score of 56 to 19. During the progress of the game the raised seats on the west side of the park gave way, prostrating some 500 people to the ground in terrible confusion. Three men and two ladies were considerably injured. Mr. Brewster, hatter under the Sherman House, was badly hurt in the spine. T. C. Kaye, commission merchant, was badly hurt internally. Dr. Cleveland was hurt internally. Miss Mary Cline had her leg broken. The game was interrupted by the accident but a few minutes.

INDIANA POLITICS

The Floyd County Republican Convention—The Nominations.

The [illegible] County Republican Convention convened [illegible] court-house at 10½ a. m. yesterday. Jesse [illegible] was called to the chair, and Noble C. Butler elected secretary.

After [illegible] preliminaries, Col. Jackson moved an adjournment until 1½ p. m. Lost.

"GET OUT, DEMOCRAT!"

Dr. Voyles here became apprehensive that a family quarrel would result soon, and was anxious that the melees should not behold it. He was, therefore, of the opinion that this was a mere caucus, called for the purpose of consultation; that the convention was not to be held until afternoon, and that all Democrats ought to retire. He moved that none but Republicans be allowed to remain in the room.

Jacob Anthony, better known as Uncle Jake, objected to the motion.

THE FUSION TICKET PROPOSED.

John S. McDonald could not see that any good would result by excluding Democrats from the convention. If you could remove Democrats one hundred miles away, still the proceedings would become public. He opposed the motion, and proceeded to speak about the "Fusion or Citizens' ticket." Propositions had been pending for some time past from responsible Democrats, recommending that the Republicans make no nominations, and that a citizens' ticket, to be jointly composed of Democrats and Republicans, be run. It must be evident, he said, that great dissatisfaction has been manifested against some of the nominees of the Democratic ticket. He was in favor of such a proposition, but did not want it considered he was not a Republican; for such he had been ever since the inauguration of the party. He wanted to see if a fusion ticket could not be formed; if such an arrangement could be effected several Republicans would be elected; but if a straight Republican ticket should be nominated, then every Republican would certainly be defeated. [Applause from the [illegible].]

UNCLE JAKE ON FUSION.

Jake Anthony had no objection in the world to such a ticket as mentioned by Mr. McDonald, but he thought it was the duty of the disaffected Democrats to make some proposition to the convention. But, if the Republicans should fail to nominate a ticket, the Democrats will turn around and laugh at them. For that reason he was in favor of having a square ticket, and of giving the Democrats a square fight. (Applause.)

VOYLES PRESCRIBES FOR FUSION.

Dr. Voyles had his dose fixed for fusion. It was a violent purgative. He wanted to rid the Republican bowels of any such nauseous dose. Individually he was for a square fight. He would discuss the question, however, in the light of policy. The gentlemen favoring fusion presented the fact that the Republicans are in a hopeless minority; but he wanted to know when anything good was ever accomplished in this world by the aid of fusion, which means disorganization. How was it that that little band of Abolitionists destroyed slavery? A few years ago they were in a hopeless minority. Did they fusionize, did they wait until they were in the majority before they entered upon the destruction of slavery? Had any great result ever been accomplished by compromising? No; there must be organization in the party. The American people always needed organization for anything effective in anything they attempted to do. In political matters organization is more effective than in any others. We thought the Democratic party would have been killed by its opposition to the war, but the thorough organization of that party has kept it alive up to the present time. The gentleman talked about Democrats who want a fusion ticket; but those in favor of it did not amount to much. Furthermore, they will all be whipped into the traces by election day. The Democrats are putting forth all their efforts for an increased majority this fall. What would have been the result of the last State election if the Republicans had followed the advice of [illegible] when he asks, do not organize? Would not T. A. Hendricks now be Governor of this State, instead of Conrad Baker?

VOYLES IS PERSONAL.

The speaker did not want to be personal, but it became necessary to show where this fusion cry comes from. He had picked up an old Ledger. Here was the announcement of Phil. M. Kepley asking the nomination for Recorder; there was that of Dr. Robert Kay also, both pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the Democratic convention. Now, these gentlemen are the prime movers in this attempt to get up a fusion ticket after their own party had decided against them. If they will not keep their written pledges, published to the whole people, how can we expect them to keep these private pledges. [Applause from the anti-fusionists.] The speaker felt that fusion would result in confusion, and that there would be swapping done that would injure the general ticket. Furthermore, the speaker felt that fusion would teach four or five hundred colored voters to vote for Democrats. There was nothing authoritative coming from the Democrats relative to fusion. As for him, the speaker never would vote the Democratic ticket in part or in whole.

SQUIRE RICE TELLS A LITTLE STORY.

Squire Rice was no orator, but he had a story. It was about a woman, who, whenever she saw a baby, exclaimed, "How much like its father." She had one herself. They hid the baby and presented her a tomcat bundled up. "How much like its father," she exclaimed, supposing it was her baby. He thought that was just like the Democrats. The convention laughed heartily, but the application of the story remains in obscurity up to the present writing.

JOHN D. ROGERS FOR FUSION.

Rev. John D. Rodgers next took the floor. He was in favor of fusion—not politically. The present proposition had no application to politics. The fusion was proposed merely for business offices. He did not expect any Democrat to vote for a Republican to fill a political office, nor would he vote for a Democrat to fill a political office. The object was to secure a more economical administration of our county affairs. There was a great deal of fusion during the war. Both Democrats and Republicans were in the same regiment. His regiment had more Democrats in it than Republicans. They fought side by side with Republicans for the Union, and they will do the same thing in county affairs. He felt there was no hope of success if nominations were made.

ANTHONY WANTS A PROPOSITION.

Uncle Jake said he had opposed closing the door against Democrats. He would now say, if there are any Democrats here desiring to make any proposition, let them do so. If it is anything near fairness, we will accept it. [Applause from the anti-fusionists.]

IS TOM JACKSON A DEMOCRAT?

Colonel Jackson—Mr. Chairman—

Dr. Voyles—Mr. Chairman: Mr. Anthony called for Democrats to come forward and make their propositions. Is Col. Jackson a Democrat?

Col. Jackson—There is no necessity of me answering that question. My record proves what I am; but I don't know whether other parties' records show it or not. No Democrats have been invited here to make propositions for a citizens' ticket; therefore there is no use of any such a call. Reference had been made to the Republican party in 1864; it was stated that that party had been losing ground ever since that time.

He knew nothing about the party in 1864; then he was away fighting the enemies of his country along with patriotic Democrats. If there was no organization, whose fault was it? We are to make a political fight in the Congressional race, but in the county he was in favor of making the race on the merits of the men. He was not in a fusion ticket. He was opposed to making any nominations at all.

DR. VOYLES INSISTS.

Dr. Voyles said he insisted on Mr. Anthony's proposition being carried out. He wanted to know if there is a good Democrat who dare get up before this convention and pledge himself to join the Republicans in a fusion ticket. This whispering around the corner can all be repudiated. Let us have the Democrats come up and show themselves.

JACKSON VS. VOYLES.

Tom Jackson—There was a motion made by Dr. Voyles to exclude the Democrats. I was seconded.

Dr. Voyles—I withdrew that.

Jackson—Yes, with a bad grace, though.

Voyles—I withdrew for your especial benefit.

WHAT FUSION WILL DO.

John S. McDonald said the Democrats could not make any such proposition. There was no person authorized to pledge the party, but he knew scores of Democrats in whom he has entire confidence who had promised to support the fusion ticket. If this works a change it will be in our favor, but it will not make any change; it will make the Democrats more careful in making their nominations, and good will be brought about by it.

SQUIRE PERRINE AGAINST FUSION.

Squire Perrine said he knew that at least five hundred working Republicans would not vote the fusion ticket. He knew the thing would not work. The Republicans would vote a bob-tail ticket. They would cut the county offices and vote for the district candidates.

M'DONALD WANTS A POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. McDonald moved to refer the matter to a committee, who shall confer with the Democrats on the subject.

Dr. Voyles objected. He said this was the third time the convention had met for the purpose of making nominations. He considered it humiliating to go out and consult Tom, Dick and Harry. They cannot give us the name of a respectable Democrat who is in favor of a fusion ticket. He defied any man to produce the written promise of fifty Democrats who will support a fusion ticket. Is it proper for us to get down and crawl to those few disaffected Democrats? [Applause.]

John D. Rodgers thought the proper course would be to confer with these men, and if there is fifty of them to support the fusion ticket.

John S. McDonald—I can get one hundred of them.

Rodgers—Well, let's fix a time for them to make this proposition, and then, if they accept or reject, we will have harmony in our action.

Rucker—As far as I am concerned, these are only individual propositions. Anything Rodgers or Voyles may be willing to do will not be binding on me if I am not consulted.

Noble C. Butler thought organization was essential for the strength of the party. [Applause.] This committee could only get individual pledges. Any Democrat who might sign an agreement could only pledge himself, and could not barter away the votes of the Democratic party.

James F. Lindley was against nomination. The majority against the Republicans is increasing every year. The time has come when it will be well for us to accept any proposition coming from the Democratic party. [A voice—Whee-cough!]

Mr. Keithly, of Lafayette township, could not see that anything good would come out of a fusion ticket. He was therefore opposed to it.

Judge Porter was in favor of a straight ticket. If the convention would put good men on the ticket, then the Democrats would vote for them. If we have a good ticket they can select their men out of our ticket and vote for them.

The question of conferring with Democrats on the subject of a fusion ticket was about to be put, when Dr. Voyles moved to lay it on the table. The motion to lay on the table was carried by a large majority. Thereupon the convention adjourned until 2 p. m., to meet in Woodward's block.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at Woodward Hall at 2 p. m., and was called to order by Jesse Rucker moving that Andrew Castlen be called to the chair. Mr. Castlen, after trying to get excused, assumed the chair, simply reminding the convention of the duties before it.

Noble C. Butler was chosen Secretary and Charles Jones, Assistant Secretary.

Jesse Rucker moved to go into nominations.

Dr. Voyles wanted to know how nominations would be effected by townships or by the convention as a mass meeting.

Col. Morrison moved that the voice of this convention determine who shall be the Republican candidates for county officers.

Jesse Rucker seconded the motion, and moved to amend, and make the nominations by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Voyles suggested that a committee be appointed to recommend the names of persons to be presented to the convention.

Major Howe moved that a committee of three from each township be appointed on nominations.

Mr. Wilkinson moved to amend that an additional one from each ward of the city be appointed. Lost.

Dr. Voyles moved to amend and say five from each of the out townships and seven from New Albany township.

John S. McDonald was in favor of making the nomination, in the convention.

FUSION AGAIN.

While Mr. McDonald was on the floor, he would again present to the convention the idea of refusing to nominate, and permit good men to make an independent race. He then repeated the argument he presented in the morning.

Jesse Rucker got up when McDonald was speaking, when the Chair called Mr. McDonald to order.

Dr. Voyles objected to further discussion. He was willing to take a vote on the question without discussion.

To this McDonald objected.

Jesse Rucker again took the floor, and argued in favor of making nominations without reference to the committee.

Dr. Voyles withdrew his motion to enlarge the committee.

Major Howe called for the previous question.

Colonel Tom Jackson moved to table the resolution. Adopted.

Jesse J. Brown said the gentlemen had been talking of procrastination in nominating. He contended that no regular calls for the convention had yet been issued. But he did not desire to quibble. There were enough Republicans here to make nominations. The question properly arising now is, is it expedient for us to make nominations? Is it to our interest—not the interest of any particular individual, not of a few Federal officeholders—but to the interest of the great party that saved this nation? [Applause.] How is it that every two years the Republicans are again and again beaten by increasing majorities? Something is wrong in the Republican party. There is no use in us making nominations. It will depend upon your action who is elected. The responsibility will rest with the Republican party if the Democratic ticket wins. He wanted to see the Democratic ticket defeated, but it could not be defeated if the Republicans insisted on nominations. [illegible]

Col. Morrison explained that he had taken upon himself the responsibility of calling the previous meeting because Capt. Meekin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, had refused to make the call.

Dr. Voyles felt that, inasmuch as this question had been opened up again, it would be necessary for him to go over his argument presented this morning, whereupon he entered upon the same arguments presented at the morning session.

B. F. Scribner wanted to know if there is any proposition from any responsible Democrats.

The chair knew of none.

The question being put on making the nomination it was carried almost unanimously.

NOMINATIONS.

Col. Tom Jackson moved to go into nomination, and nominated Jesse Rucker for Representative.

John S. McDonald wanted to know if they proposed to ignore the gentlemen who have been for a fusion ticket.

Dr. Voyles said he conceded to gentlemen sincerity in their advocacy of fusion. He was willing to support the nominees, whether they had been fusionists or not.

Jesse Rucker felt under obligation to the gentleman for the nomination, but he did not thank the gentleman for making fun of him in that way. While he might not be capable of holding the position, he was just as competent as Jackson. [Sensation.]

Geo. H. Devol was placed in nomination, but declined.

Jesse Rucker nominated Jacob Miller.

Dr. Voyles nominated Geo. P. Huckeby for Representative, but he declined.

John M. Renshaw nominated John S. McDonald. [Applause.]

Jesse Brown said the more he saw of the convention the better he was satisfied the majority were with him, as everybody declined the nomination.

Dr. Voyles here moved to defer the nomination for Representative, but the chair decided that Jacob Miller was in nomination. The vote being taken, Mr. Miller was declared the nominee.

Charles Duncan, of Georgetown, John H. Lee and Captain Robert Baldwin were placed in nomination for County Auditor.

Robert Baldwin declined, when the nominations were closed.

Dr. Voyles recommended that the vote be taken by the members of the convention rising to their feet. Adopted.

The vote resulted in the nomination of Charles Duncan.

John H. Lee, Goodheart Abbot, Robt. McCullough, Alex. Loughmiller, Vincent Kirk and George Greshan were placed in nomination for Treasurer.

The first vote resulted in no choice, whereupon all names, except those of Vincent Kirk and Alex. Loughmiller, were dropped.

The second vote resulted—Loughmiller 64, Kirk 60.

The chair was not satisfied in the way of taking the vote when it came so close.

It was suggested that the voters pass to the front.

Geo. Devol moved that tellers be appointed. Adopted.

The third vote resulted—Kirk, 81; Loughmiller, 79. The nomination was made unanimous.

For County Clerk, Geo. Gresham, Charles E. Jones, Thomas Armstrong and M. M. Hurley were nominated.

Capt. Hurley declined, when the nominations were closed.

On the first ballot, the vote resulted—Gresham 44; Jones, 66; Armstrong, 6.

Just as the vote for Armstrong was about being taken his name was withdrawn.

The vote being again taken, it was so nearly unanimous for Jones that it was so declared.

For Sheriff, J. W. Keithley, James N. Payton, Andrew Rice, John M. Renshaw and H. C. Thurman were placed in nomination. The latter two declined.

First vote—Keithly, 23; Payton, 24; Rice, 49.

The nomination of Mr. Keithly was decided unanimous.

For Recorder—Laf. Frederick, David C. Perrine, David Wilkinson, James G. Harrison and John H. Lee were placed in nomination. The latter two declined.

First vote—Frederick, 74; Wilkinson, 18. Mr. Perrine withdrew.

Second vote—Frederick, 79; Wilkinson, 21.

The nomination was made unanimous.

Abraham Baxter received the nomination for County Coroner.

W. Z. Aydelotte, of Franklin; John Rough, of New Albany; and Alex. Loughmiller, of Greenville, were declared the nominees for County Commissioners by acclamation.

Gamaliel Garretson was declared the nominee for County Surveyor by acclamation.

The following gentlemen were declared the nominees of the Republican party of Floyd county: Representative, Jacob Miller; Auditor, Charles Duncan; Treasurer, Vincent Kirk; Clerk, Charles E. Jones, Sheriff, J. W. Keithly; Coroner, Abraham Baxter; County Surveyor, Gamaliel Garrettson; County Commissioners, W. Z. Aydelotte, John Rough and Alex. Loughmiller. Adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A County Declared in Insurrection.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—Gov. Holden has declared Caswell county in a state of insurrection. His proclamation, published this morning, sets forth no reason for so doing. No outrages have been reported that the public knows of since the death of Stephens, two months since.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—The Legislature adjourns on Monday till next December. Neither House had a quorum to-day, many members having gone home. Much important legislation goes over until the next term.

Considerable disappointment is felt here relative to the action of the United States Senate on the proposition to remove the disabilities of A. O. P. Nicholson, who is a prominent candidate for Supreme Judge.

☞A Denver paper reports that a rooster of that city has been laboring under the suspicion of being insane for some time, because he persisted in trying to lay. He gets upon the nest twenty times a day, and comes off cackling every time, making enough fuss for a dozen eggs. Of course he accomplishes nothing, but he interrupts the lady members of the household, who have to stand around waiting while the absurd old fellow wastes time in his abortive attempts. The suspicion of insanity was removed, however, by finding a torn fragment of Miss Anthony's Revolution in the barnyard.

☞Hydrate of chloral is a new anodyne discovered by Liebreich, which has been found valuable in many cases where opiates have entirely failed. The London Pharmaceutical Journal records the curing by this agent of a dog which had been poisoned with strychnia.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 10.

Not a solitary case in the police court yesterday.

No arrests by the police up to five o'clock yesterday.

There were four interments in the Northern Cemetery last week.

J. P. Hannon will have the Monday COURIER-JOURNAL for sale at Postoffice news-stand to-morrow.

Col. W. W. Tuley, County Clerk, issued licenses to the following persons last week: Thos. Locke and Hattie Wysard, and John Quigley and Sarah McMullen.

It remains to be seen whether the Sunday law will be impartially enforced to-day, or whether a few individuals are pounced upon. To-morrow's police record will show.

But little business of importance was transacted in the Criminal Court yesterday. The grand jury brought in thirty-nine bills of indictment, two for grand larceny, one for assault and battery, thirty-three for selling liquor on Sunday, and thirty-three for selling liquor without license.

The following is the transfers of real estate as recorded on the County Recorder's books for the week ending July 9:

Thomas J. Fullenlove to Mary J. Sabin, lot 34 Upper Vincennes street, plat No. 74	$1,150 00
E. R. Day to Sterritt & McAdams, s. 30 feet of lot 81, Lower Fifth street, plat 29	240 00
Jonathan Rodgers to Philip Aster, n. e. 80 by 105 feet of lot 20, Lower High street	1,000 00
William Logue to William W. Mitchell, s. one-half of lot 37, Vincennes street, plat 74	1,200 00
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad to Star Glass Company. A number of lots adjacent to Star Glass-works. [The description of property occupies several pages of Recorder's books, and would occupy too much space to publish in full.—REP.]	13,450 00
W. C. DePauw to Star Glass Company, undivided one-half of lots 9 and 8, and w. 48 feet of 7 of 13, Whitehill tract	750 00
Charles Hammersmith to Anthony Z[illegible]ker, undivided one-half of lots 4 and 5 of C, and undivided one-half of part of G, Whitehill tract	1,825 00
Theodore Elbert to John Briggs, lot 53, Upper Oak street, plat 13	500 00

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 9.

Mr. Owen lectures to the Presbyterian Sunday school this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Holy Land.

Judge Mathews added $27 20 to his docket by disposing of three cases of disorderly conduct yesterday morning.

Seventeen cases were tried in the Police Court during the month of June. Our morals are evidently in a healthy condition.

By some unknown means a report was current that Dr. N. Field had died on Friday night. Of course it is unnecessary for us to contradict it.

The M. E. Church South having obtained a regular minister, the Rev. Pool, services are now held in that church every Sunday at 10½ and 8 p. m.

Charles Bossler had a valuable dog poisoned on Friday night by some over-officious person, while the poor brute was chained in his master's yard.

The police estimate that they have given poison to about forty dogs during the past week, which have departed to that bourne from whence no dog has yet returned.

At the regular meeting of the Ohio Falls Lodge, I. O. G. T., on Friday night, resolutions of respect to the late John M. Armfield and of condolence to his family were unanimously adopted. The lodge-room is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the deceased brother.

Dog fanciers are highly indignant at our present dog law. They consider it a most outrageous piece of absurdity. They say the idea that more dogs go mad in August and July is a mistake. Dogs take the hydrophobia at all times of the year, and more especially in cold weather.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	3 P. M.
Evansville	BERMUDA	10 A. M.
New Orleans	SILVER SPRAY	10 A. M.
Memphis	S. J. HALE	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—July 9.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Dove No. 2, Ky. river.	Tarascon, Hend.
Wild Duck & barges, Cin.	Kate Robinson, Cin.

DEPARTURES—July 9.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Dove, Ky. river.	Tarascon, Hend.
Kate Robinson, St. Louis.	
Wild Ducks and barges, St. Louis.	

THE RIVER commenced to swell again yesterday evening, having risen about one inch since last report; now in the canal four feet six inches large, and two feet six inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The weather yesterday was very pleasant, with a fine breeze from the southwest.

The steamer Louisville has laid up at Cairo to repair and await the advent of business.

The [illegible] and barges, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, is due here next Tuesday. She has a large lot of freight for this port.

The Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, added here 25 or 30 tons of freight, and then passed down through the canal.

The steamer United States is the only mailboat for Cincinnati to-day leaving the company's wharfboat, at the foot of Fourth street, precisely at 3 p. m.

The Silver Spray, for New Orleans; Bermuda, for Evansville, and Sam J. Hale, for Memphis, will be down from Cincinnati early this morning, and leave at 10 a. m.

We received a dispatch yesterday from Harry Walker stating that the steamer Mary Houston would arrive last night at 10 o'clock, and leave for New Orleans on her return trip Tuesday at 5 p. m.

The new boat Exchange, recently built at Pittsburg, will be down this morning, en route for St. Louis. She has 25 tons of Pittsburg manufactures for this port, and will fill out here with cement.

Mr. Thos. Parmele, shipping clerk at B. C. Levi's steamboat agency, will leave for the East next Tuesday, and will be absent some two months. Mr. Thos. Alvey will take his place until he returns.

The towboat Baltic arrived from Cincinnati yesterday, and is waiting for the Sam. Brown to bring five barges of iron ore through the canal, after which she will return to Cincinnati. John Victor, engineer.

We apologize to the New Albany Ledger for crediting three of its items to the Nashville Banner. We did not receive the Ledger in which these items were published, but found them in the Banner, which ought to be ashamed of itself for getting us into trouble.

A committee of merchants and steamboatmen have been appointed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to visit this city on Monday to confer with Gen. Weitzel relative to the closing of the Portland canal. The committee comprises Capt. John A. Williamson, of the St. Louis Express Line, Capt. Jas. S. Wise, of the Nashville Packet Company, and Mr. Mullen, well known in mercantile circles.

Among the patents issued last week was one to Wm. Arthur, of Newport, Ky., for an improved steam generator. Mr. Arthur is an engineer of twenty-five years' experience on our rivers, and has given the subject no little attention. He claims a saving of twenty per cent. in fuel, and twenty-five per cent. in the wear of the boiler. Mr. Arthur is now engineer of the Nashville packet Lawrence.

The St. Louis Republican says: "As an indication of the state of trade on the river, we give the names of the boats now laid up along the banks below the main wharf and in the neighborhood of the workhouse: Richmond, Thompson Dean, Lucy Bertram, Belle of Pike, Emilie La Barge and City of Pekin, side-wheelers; and Savannah, Keithsburg, Schuyler, Illinois, Geo. S. Weeks, Gipsy, Antelope, Storm No. 3, Joe Fleming and several others."

The river and harbor bill passed the Senate Wednesday, after adding about $200,000 to the appropriation. The following amendment by Senator Scott was agreed to: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to detail three engineers, whose duty it shall be to examine all bridges now erected or in process of erection across the Ohio river, and to report whether, in their opinion, such bridges, or any of them as now constructed or proposed to be constructed, do or will interfere with the free and safe navigation of said river, and if they do or will so interfere, to report also what extent of span and elevation above the water will be required to prevent the obstruction to navigation, and their estimate of the cost required to change such bridges now built, or being built, to such width of span and elevation above the water as will prevent obstruction to navigation." This report is to be made and communicated to the next session of Congress.

The new side-wheel steamer Iberia, being built here under the immediate supervision of Capt. E. B. Trinadad, Superintendent of the Attakapas Mail Line Transportation Company, was successfully launched at 6 p. m. yesterday at Capt. Dan Richard's ship-yard, at the foot of Shelby street, and was immediately towed down to the foot of Fourth street, where she will receive her machinery, now in readiness at John B. Davies' foundery. The Iberia is 137 feet in length over all, 24 feet beam and five feet hold. She will receive her entire outfit here, and will, when completed, be one of the neatest steamers of her dimensions that has been built at this port for a long while. She has as fine a model as could be put on a boat of her length. Yet she is built strongly, with a view of giving her great buoyancy, and we predict there are but few if any boats now built or being built of her dimensions that will surpass her for speed and elegance. This boat is to run in Bayou Teche, from New Iberia to Brashear City, and is designed exclusively for a mail and passenger boat, making daily trips in connection with the Morgan, Texas, and Louisiana railroad. She will be completed and ready to leave for the trade for which she is being built by the 10th day of August.

The St. Louis Times of yesterday says: "The case of the Dubuque rioters, on trial at Cambridge, Henry county, by change of venue from Rock Island county, was submitted to the jury at 5 o'clock Thursday. The jury were out six hours, and agreed upon a verdict at 11 o'clock that night, which was presented to the court Tuesday morning at eight o'clock. Seven out of the nine were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced as follows: William Blair, three years in the penitentiary; Wm. Dolan, two years; Nicholas Schiltz, two years; John Campbell, two years; John Toomey, one year; Jas. Cromey, one year; Oliver Chandnaals, one year. Halsey Hammond and John Gallagher were acquitted. The other indictment against these two, for killing the negro Moses Davis, was noll. pros. These convicted were tried for killing the negro William Armstead, that being considered the test case. They were also indicted for killing the negro Davis, but the indictment will be *noll. pros.* The Argus says the case of Timothy Butler, one of the leaders, is continued to the October term of the Henry County Court. He is now in the Rock Island county jail. The ringleader Lynch's case is set for trial at the September term."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 9.—Weather partly cloudy and temperate. Mercury 70 to 86. Refreshing breeze all day. River stationary. Port list—Mary Houston, New Orleans to Louisville, 9:30 p. m.; Idlewild, Cairo and return, 10 p. m.; Evansville, Green river and return; Champion, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Mollie Gratz, Nashville to Louisville, 7 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Pine Bluff, Grandview and return; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 7 a. m. Mary Houston had 77 bars R. R. iron, several crates ware and considerable miscellaneous freight for this port. The Idlewild brought up a big trip, including 130 hhds. tobacco and the freight and passengers of the Louisville, which she reshipped on the Palestine. The Evansville has big trips both ways. Other packets had fair trips. The Star arrived late.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—River falling, with 4½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather moderate and cloudy.

CAIRO, July 9.—Belle St. Louis from Memphis for St. Louis at 2 a. m.; Little Condor from Pomeroy, Ohio, for Cairo at 10; Florence from St. Louis for unknown at noon; Bismarck from St. Louis for New Orleans at 4 p. m.; City of Evansville, Evansville packet, at 7; Belle Memphis from St. Louis for Memphis at 8. River fell 3 inches. Cloudy. Mercury 80. A. R. Jones, pilot, died here to-day from injuries from a fall through the hatchway of the tug Alma on her recent trip.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Arrived—Rob Roy from Keokuk; Marble City from Vicksburg; Adelia from Upper Mississippi. Departed—Rob Roy for Keokuk; St. Joseph for Memphis; City of Cairo for Vicksburg; Continental and Mohawk and barges for New Orleans; Turner for Omaha; Jasper for St. Paul; Anna for Cincinnati; Lockwood for Shreveport. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Weather clear and pleasant. Up—Grand Tower and Robt. Burns. Down—Natchez and Lorena.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Arrived—Olive Branch, from St. Louis; Virginia, from Louisville. Departed—Mollie Able, for St. Louis.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P.M.
7:15 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:30 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A.M.
2:50 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P.M.
5:45 P.M.	No. 3 Nashville & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:15 A.M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express.	12:30 P.M.
10:5[illegible] P.M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	[illegible] A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
On Sunday		3:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT COST AND LESS THAN COST FOR 30 DAYS.

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW

... Bales 4-4 Heavy Brown Sheeting at 12 1-2c.
... Bales 7-8 Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting at 12 1-2c.
... Pieces Louisville Jeans at 50c. This is lowest price since 1860.
... Pieces Striped and Brown Jeans at 18 3-4c.
... Pieces Plain Grenadine at 10c.
... Pieces Brocade Grenadine at 20c.
... Cases Shade Hats at 25c.
... Dozen Hose at 10c per pair.
... Pieces All-Wool Cassimeres at 85c, 90c, and $1.

The above, and a large and varied stock, will be opened on MONDAY MORNING by

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.,

(Successors to R. Cunningham). 134 MARKET STREET.

The World Renowned

SINGER

Sewing Machine.

100,000 Sold. Over 100,000 Sold within the last Year.

Call and See Latest Improved Family Machines at

164

Fourth Street.

Jno. B. Kennedy, Agt.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Sheet and Plate and American

WINDOW-GLASS,

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

my22 eodtf

COST SALE!

Thirty Days.

HEGAN BROTHERS

ap5 TuFr&Su3m1stp 1138 MAIN, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

WALL PAPER.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

68 Main street, between Second and Third

my23 eodtf

CHOICE SOUR-MASH COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKIES.

We have in store and in bond a large stock of sour mash whiskies made by the best distillers in Ky.

28 bbls. made by J. Kelly, Wash. co., Ky., 1866
16 bbls. Smith & Alexander, Harrison co., 1867
39 bbls. G. & C. Shindler, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
29 bbls. Bush & Grigsby, Wash. co., Ky., 1867;
20 bbls. H. McKenna, Nelson county, Ky., 1868;
18 bbls. Hugh & Buckler, Bourbon co., Ky., 1868;
264 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1869;
128 bbls. Mellwood Distillery, Nelson co., 1869;
100 bbls. W. F. Bond, Anderson co., Ky., 1869;
600 bbls. J. W. Lillard, Woodford co., 1869-70;
200 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1870;
300 bbls. T. W. Samuels & Co., Nelson co., 1870;

To which we invite the attention of dealers and all in want of old-style sour-mash whiskies.

THOMPSON & CO.,

"Old Blue House," 79 Fourth Street

ap17 deodtf-1stp Louisville, Ky.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

JOBPRINTING

DONE IS AT THE

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.

Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Dodgers,
Programmes,
Posters, &c.,

AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Call and see specimens and learn prices.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building.

ap22 deodtf-1stp

AUGUST ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and, coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my26 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN,

Is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my29 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte

PHILIP TOMPPERT is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson County at the next August election. my15 dte

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtf

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap8 dte

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

H. C. W. Hoffman against John P. O'Neal, &c. } In Chancery, No. 26,345.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Tenth street 32 feet southwardly from the southwest corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets; thence southwardly with the west side of Tenth street 32 feet; thence westwardly 25 feet and 3 inches; thence northwardly 32 feet; thence eastwardly 25 feet 3 inches to the beginning. The interests of the defendants Anne Smith, Eliza Genung, and Hester Nelson shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien upon the land, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their respective shares or until their husbands give bond as required by the 38th chapter of the revised statutes.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

jy7 d4&Su1

PUBLIC SALES.

To Builders and Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 7, 1870. }

THE building on corner Sixth and Jefferson streets lately occupied for city offices will be resold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, July 11, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The terms of the sale will be cash, and the material and rubbish must be removed by the purchasers in 15 days from the time of sale.

jy8 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, JULY 2, 1870.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 15th inst., the steam towboat Peytona and her three model barges. Terms of Sale—One-half cash; the remainder in two equal notes at 4 and 6 months respectively, with approved security. Boat and barges now in good running order. Sold to close an estate and partnership.

H. VENNO, Jr.,

jy2 d10 Surviving partner of [illegible].

First of the Season!

Young Grouse,
Young Woodcock,
Soft-shell Crabs,

AT

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

Third St., Bet. Main and Market.

jy8 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. on the 13th inst. for work and materials upon the new CITY HALL, as follows:

1st. Brick—3,000,000, more or less, and for laying the same.

2d. Stone flagging and curbing—materials and workmanship thereon—in quantities to be given.

3d. Stone work and foundation courses in cut-stone—masonry and workmanship.

4th. Building sand in quantities to suit.

5th. Lime—11,000 bushels, more or less.

6th. Cement as called for.

7th. Foundation excavation—[illegible] cubic yards, more or less.

Separate proposals will be made for each item of the above, according to forms furnished, and the right is reserved to apportion quantities or to reject any or all bids.

Specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office on or after the 13th inst.

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.

City Engineer's office, July 8, 1870. jy10

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Chestnut street from Third to [illegible].

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 9, 1870. jy10

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Fifth street from Chestnut to the Ohio river.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Bond with approved security will be required, and right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 9, 1870. jy10

To Contractors.

OFFICE SHELBY R. R. CO., SHELBYVILLE, KY., June [illegible].

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for twenty days for ten thousand cross-ties to be delivered at Louisville during the month of [illegible] ber. jy1 eod5 C. M. [illegible], Pres't.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. [illegible] Fifth street, until Thursday, July 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for [illegible]

To reconstruct Second street from the south side of Water to the north side of Jefferson street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement in white or yellow pine or cypress.

Also to reconstruct Jefferson street, from the west side of First to the east side of Fifth, and from the east side of Seventh to the west side of Ninth street, except fifteen feet on each side for sidewalks, and excepting also that space occupied by the railway track of the street railway, by regrading, recurbing and paving the same with Nicolson pavement in white or yellow pine or cypress.

The above work to be done according to the provisions of the general ordinance approved May 18, 1870, entitled "general ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement."

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the work, and bids will be made upon the understanding that all old paving materials shall be the property of the contractor.

Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office, and bidders will use the form furnished by the Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 14th day of July, 1870, if permission be granted, before that time, by the owners of ground fronting the proposed improvement, to do the work themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for [illegible], and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 7, 1870. jy7

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Thursday, the 14th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To improve Sixth street from the south side of Broadway to the north line of Kentucky street by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with [illegible], as provided for in the ordinance ordering said work.

To improve the alley from Walnut to [illegible] and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, by grading and paving the same with block stone.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The above work will be let by contract on the said 14th of July, 1870, if permission be not granted before that time to the owners of ground [illegible] liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinances regulating the work at the office of the [illegible]. Bidders are required to use the blank form furnished by the Engineer. JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 7, 1870.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Corporation, No. 104 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., until [illegible] o'clock M. on Saturday, July [illegible], for [illegible] of the ditches of the [illegible] Draining Co., from stake 21 to [illegible], in such ditch, and from the [illegible] pond stake 40 on the 5th section [illegible]

Profiles and specifications at [illegible] gineer's office. F. D. STAHL, [illegible]

JOHN HOBB, [illegible]

R. G. MINOR, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

OFFICE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1870. }

A DIVIDEND of 5½ per cent. has been declared by the Parent Bank for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders registered at this office. jy1 d5 H. B. HILL, Cashier.

Dividend.

EXCHANGE BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1870. }

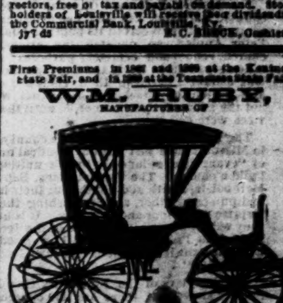
A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 4 per cent on capital stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, free of tax and payable to the stockholders of Louisville [illegible] at the Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

jy7 d5 E. C. BREDE, Cashier.

First Premiums in 1868 and 1869 at the Kentucky State Fair, and in 1869 at the Tennessee State Fair.

WM. RUBY,

MANUFACTURER OF



LIGHT CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

S. W. corner Sixth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted.

fe23 3m11

40

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on time to suit. Apply at the office, No. 300 Jefferson street, third door above Sixth street.

fe23 3m11

Courier-Journal.
LOUISVILLE:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail........ $12 00
Six Months........ [illegible]
Three months........ [illegible]
One month........ [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. No Sunday Edition, 5 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail........ [illegible]
One year, delivered in the city........ [illegible]

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☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Primitive Methodists of England number 162,157 members, being an increase for the year just closed of 961.

The Chicago Young Men's Christian Association has found employment the past year for over five thousand men.

Forty years ago there were but two Methodist chapels in Cincinnati; now the number is twenty-three, two of them very costly.

The United Presbyterians suffered last year a net loss of ten ministers, fifteen having died and twelve gone to other denominations.

The German and Switzerland Conferences of the Methodist Church have voted unanimously in favor of lay delegation, thus putting the result beyond all contingency.

At the Ohio Congregational Conference just held in Oberlin, the names of several ladies appeared on the list of delegates. They were denied admission by a vote of 88 to 65.

Prof. Austin Phelps, in the Advance, expresses his belief that some of the phenomena of spiritualism are really caused by extra-corporeal spiritual agencies. He refers them to Satan as an illustration.

The Methodists propose holding three grand national camp meetings the present season—one in Hamilton, Massachusetts; another at Oakington, Maryland, and the third near Chicago. The first has just been held.

It is now supposed that four hundred bishops will approve the infallibility dogma, one hundred and fifty will give it a modified approval, and fifty are decidedly against it.

A Presbyterian Church South has been organized in Covington, Ky., but a few months, and now numbers one hundred members. It is a new enterprise on the borders of that church, and it is in a flourishing condition. Rev. F. P. Mullaly, pastor.

In the Congregational Ministers' Meeting, in Boston, Mass., appeared a brother from the West, who recently left the Baptist fold. He was introduced by another as one who had lately come to the surface, and whom all would gladly help to find dry land.

A gentleman from Peoria, Illinois, stated at the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, just held in Indianapolis, that the liveliest association in Ohio is in the penitentiary at Columbus, where, out of four hundred prisoners, two hundred are Christians.

An English correspondent speaks of Dr. Liddon as the most commanding preacher of London, attracting especially the crowded attendance of the educated and professional classes. Spurgeon, Newman Hall and Dr. Cumming are still swaying undiminished influence over the masses.

The Episcopal Church of the Advent, San Francisco, has adopted congregational singing, thus saving two hundred dollars per month heretofore paid to the choir. They are now able to employ an assistant for the overworked rector, and will probably sustain a Mission Chapel besides.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, in Canada, in its annual address to the churches, condemns the widespread enthusiasm of the present day in the pursuit of athletic sports and games. This "muscular Christianity" is condemned as alienating the young from the duties of religious life.

On a sultry summer Sunday, the minister, observing quite a number of his congregation asleep, remarked, in a most emphatic manner, "I saw an advertisement, last week, for five hundred sleepers for a railroad. I think I could supply at least fifty, and recommend them as good and sound."

The congregation of Friends, worshipping in Green street, Philadelphia, at a late monthly meeting adopted the report of a committee discouraging the exhibition of costly presents at weddings, as fostering a spirit of vanity at variance with the testimonies of this society and of Christian sympathy.

The Baptists in Kansas, according to recent statistics, are represented by 146 churches, 24 of which are colored. During the last year 22 new churches were formed, with a membership of 250. There are 84 white and 23 colored ministers. The total membership in the State is 6,969. Of this number 1,604 are colored.

To raise the thank-offering of five million dollars by the reunited Presbyterian Church, the committee propose that one million of persons, young and old, subscribe ten cents each weekly for fifty consecutive weeks, which will produce the proposed amount by the 14th of May, 1871, running the subscription from June 5th.

The Baptist Herald says there are nearly five hundred men in the State of Texas known as Baptist preachers, and about three hundred and fifty churches. Of the churches, less than twenty have preaching on the Lord's day, about forty have preaching semi-monthly, two hundred have monthly preaching, and ninety have no pastors or stated preaching.

The London City Mission has in its employ three hundred and seventy-five missionaries, who made over two million visits last year, reclaiming nine hundred and five drunkards, restored six hundred and seventy-six fallen women to their homes or put them in asylums, and induced one hundred and eighty-four shop-keepers to give up Sunday trading.

Fifteen of the Congregational churches of Vermont report revivals last year. The 199 churches have 18,732 members, of whom 1,774 were received during the year, making a net gain of 441. During five years nine new churches have been formed, and there has been a gain of ten per cent. in the membership, and of twenty-three per cent. in the Sunday school.

The First Congregational Church of Chicago has rented almost every one of the 364 pews in its new church, which seats 1,800 persons. The rentals are over $15,000. The former pastor thinks it strange that when by cheerful free-will offerings they put up the building at a cost of $180,000, they could not trust the same people to raise $12,000, needed to support its worship, in the same way.

The Apple's Reformed Church, Frederick county, Maryland, has just had a centennial anniversary. It received its name in honor of Peter Apple, who donated the ground for church, school and cemetery purposes. Tradition says that in early times people came a long distance, carrying their rifles and muskets, which they stacked in one corner, which got the name of "gun corner," until the services were ended.

The various denominations in a county seat in Missouri have just made a practical matter of "evangelical alliance," by all uniting to build a church. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, North and South, put their heads and purses together, and are pushing the enterprise with vigor and harmony. It is hoped they will be a living illustration of the declaration of the Psalmist: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The Secretary of the New York City Tract Society states that there are 470 churches of all kinds in that city, or one to 2,127 of its inhabitants. Taking all the churches, chapels, missions and halls of all denominations, there are accommodations for 350,000 persons, and in the Protestant places of worship alone for 250,000. There are 240 regularly incorporated Protestant churches with about 72,000 communicants, besides 140 missions where Sunday-schools and religious services are regularly conducted.

Two years ago, Rev. J. W. Clokey, United Presbyterian minister at Steubenville, Ohio, was guilty of allowing, by vote of his session, the late Dr. Ekin, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, to assist and partake at his communion table. For this offense he has since then been refused a certificate of ministerial standing, and, on leaving that Presbytery for another, he has been followed by a vote of the Steubenville Presbytery expressing its want of confidence in him as a reliable [illegible].

The National Camp Meeting Association have constructed a tent or tabernacle, one hundred and thirty by ninety feet, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, designed for use at camp meetings, and to be used in case of rain, and have dedicated it with appropriate services. It will be taken from one part of the country to another, wherever the National Camp Meeting may be held; and should the Association accept a pending invitation to go to England and hold a camp meeting there, they will take the tabernacle along with them.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Warren, Pennsylvania (in the oil region), has been sorely tried by finding nothing to do. They had resolved to visit the prisoners in the jail; but, when they applied for admittance on their merciful errand, they found the jail was empty. They then resolved to relieve the distressed; but, when they advertised for applicants for their charity, none responded. The town has a population of 2,500, and seven churches. Grogshops are unknown, and all the inhabitants are either Christians or church-going people.

A Congregationalist writing to the Christian Standard desires the introduction of a ritualistic service into their public worship. He says: "In the Jewish Church the whole congregation joined in the worship. I judge they did in the Apostolic Churches. Why should not we? Our church service, at present, is no church service at all on the part of the laity. We sit still to be read to, sung to, to be preached to, and, indeed, to be prayed to. Would it not be a good plan if we were to read, to sing, to pray, at least a little, ourselves?"

The Protestants in California have four hundred churches, four hundred ministers, and twenty-five thousand members. The Catholics have one archbishop, one bishop, one hundred and twenty-five priests, twenty-nine students for the priesthood, one hundred and two houses of worship, besides forty-seven chapels and stations, six asylums, four hospitals, and eight convents. The population of the State is estimated at five hundred thousand, and all nominal Christians, Catholics, and Protestants do not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand, leaving three hundred and fifty thousand outside of any Christian communion.

DOWN SOUTH.

The Cotton-field Hand as a Teacher and an Office-holder.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, July 7.

The genuine corn-field negroes of the Southern States had scarcely gotten their eyes open to the important event of their long-looked for freedom in the spring of 1865, before visions of school-houses and books and colleges became their dream day and night. The long-neglected Webster's spelling-books were more rapidly unearthed than if they had contained the genuine "apples of gold in frames of silver." The supply was small, owing to the four years of war that kept literature in the background, and hence every country store in the South was besieged by hungry seekers after light and knowledge. One fortunate merchant in Choctaw county, Mississippi, happened to have a very large number of Webster on hand that he had purchased before the war. Choctaw being a county where the African element was scarce, his supply of these books was to the demand as ten to one. Hence he played it very fine by convincing the "man and brother" that it would be necessary when he presented himself at the door of the school-room to have a pair of spelling books. And it was not long until he sold out. Thick and fast the sambos crowded in. "Mr. Jones, I's gwin to start to school to-morrow, and I want to git a par of them spellin'-books, if you please, sah."

The shrewdest negro in my old neighborhood was elected schoolmaster. He taught all day every Sunday, making a temporary temple of learning under my gin-house. He knew but little more than his pupils, yet could exhibit his knowledge to the best advantage. Old and young, male and female, flocked to him every Sabbath as if he were a veritable apostle and prophet. Curiosity led me one day to look on and see how Henry bore himself as a teacher. I had not been long present when Henry pompously walked up to a little woolly-head who was sitting near me, and, snatching the Webster out of his hand, began to catechise him.

"Look here, nigger," said Henry, pointing to the letter A of the alphabet, "what is dat?"

"I don't know, sir," whined the little disciple.

"Well, den, what's dis?" asked Henry again, slipping his heavy finger down till it rested over the letter B.

"I don't know, sir," whined the little fellow again, as he ducked his head in anticipation of an impending blow.

"Maybe you know what dis is den?" queried Henry, pointing to the letter C.

"No, sir, I don't know what dat, needer," was the same response, as the tears gathered in his eyes.

Whack! whack! whack! "Take dis—and dis—and dis," said the teacher suiting the action to the word, as he continued to drum the little chap around, to the great amusement of the other contrabands.

Having a curiosity to ascertain Henry's mode of teaching the young idea, I called him to one side, and the following conversation ensued:

"Henry, I fear you are too petulant to succeed as a teacher. Why were you so hard on that shaver you were pounding just now?"

"Mars. Uriah, I can't git dat nigger to study. He won't study all I can do. He's been free weeks and haint larnt his ABCs yet."

"Well, have you ever told him what A is? Did you ever explain to him that a certain letter, crossed as you see here, is called A, and a certain other one, of this shape, is called B, &c?"

"Why, no sir, I never," said Henry, scratching his head. "What's de use of his havin' a book if I hab to tell him everything. Why don't he larn it by lookin' on de book? He's always gazin' round like a fool."

I found it in vain to try to convince Henry of the utter impossibility of any one learning the name of a letter simply by gazing at it, even with the greatest assiduity.

Harry Johnson, a big, thick-lipped African, a few days since received by due course of mail his certificate of appointment to the office of alderman of the town of Carrollton, Mississippi. Harry concealed it in his bosom and stole away to the store of Messrs. Bingham & Gee, of that place, when he drew it out.

"See here, Major Gee, I's got the 'pintment to office. 'Fore God, dat's what a man gits by behaving hisself. Mr. Alcorn never guv me dis in de world if I hadn't been a likely nigger. Now, Mr. Gee, I want you to take dis paper and lock it up in your safe. If I take dis around I loose it show. Somebody done steal it 'fore I get home. I tell you I never see people so crazy after office in my life. I's got no whar to lock dis office up, and if you'll keep him for me I'll be 'bleeged to you shore."

The Major locked Harry's "office" up for him in his patent safe, and the old darky went his way rejoicing that he had an office at last and under lock and key.

URIAH SLIPSKIN.

DR. SAYRE ON STREET PAVEMENTS.

Shall They be Wood or Stone?—Sanitary View of the Subject.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: While acting as resident physician it was my duty to give attention to the pavements of the city, and to their condition. As a practicing physician, having to travel over the streets day and night, the different kinds of pavements and their condition forced themselves upon my notice; but never until I saw the concrete annoyance of Fifth avenue was the subject brought so directly home to me as a citizen, as a property holder and as a physician, and never before did I so fully realize the importance of this question of pavements. Now that the privilege of selecting for themselves has been granted to those who pay for them, it is eminently proper that the different kinds of pavement should be thoroughly investigated. Experience in this country has shown that the material employed in paving streets must be either stone or wood.

There are many different methods of laying each of these materials, some of which have been universally condemned. For instance, the "cobble stone," which is simply an abomination in the sight of horse and man. The "macadam" produces dust, which is not only disagreeable, but deleterious to health. Without comparing structural devices, and in order to get at the merits of the materials, and make just estimate of both, let blocks of stone of suitable size and dimensions be placed upon edge, and blocks of wood shaped in like manner be placed upon end. Now, *all things* considered, which makes the best pavement, the stone or the wood? In other words, which material subserves best the purpose intended by paving?

The objects sought in paving streets are cleanliness, health, comfort, facility of locomotion, the consequent saving of time, labor and expense of transportation. Pavement of stone does facilitate transportation, but at the expense of horse-shoes, horse-flesh, and of great wear and tear of vehicles. The danger to rider and driver on stone is, to say the least, unpleasant, while the rattling and clattering noise, the side tripping and sliding of wheels, and slipping of horses, is a positive discomfort. Besides, it has been estimated that the dirt from stone pavement exceeds that from wood, by at least one-third. This dirt contains, with other deleterious substances, pulverized stone, which enters the lungs in minute particles, and will sometimes make a lodgment in the most delicate membranes of the air-cells, and often create irritation and even inflammation. On the other hand, wooden pavements are easily kept clean, they are smooth and elastic, they give certainty of footing, ease of draught, and we ride, drive, and haul over them with little noise, with great ease, safety, comfort and satisfaction. Indeed, they so fully fill all the requirements that those who favor the stone make but one objection to the wood, and that is want of durability. Persons go out of their way to get upon wooden pavements, and the universal exclamation is, "This is the pavement we want, if it will only stand." If wood can be preserved from decay it will "stand." From experiments lately made in Europe and America, I feel satisfied that the wood can be preserved from decay. Coal tar contains certain ingredients which will preserve wood from decay, if properly applied. Carbolic acid, or the creosote of coal, is one of the finest antiseptics known whether applied to animal or vegetable substances—and this is one of the ingredients of coal tar. The mere dipping of wood into coal tar is not sufficient, more especially if the wood be green, as is generally the case; because, in the first place, the coal tar will not penetrate wood filled with sap. In the next place, the crude coal tar furnishes a covering similar to a coat of paint, and when fermentation in the sap takes place, and gases are generated, they are confined by this coating of coal tar, and dry rot ensues. It is a well known fact that painting green wood makes it rot more rapidly.

If, however, coal tar be applied in the form of vapor (as, for instance, by the "Robbins process") the heat will expel the moisture from the wood, coagulate the albuminous portions of the sap, and the carbolic acid, in this sublimated form, will permeate the block and completely saturate it, thus preventing decomposition. By the use of wood thus treated, our pavements would be filled not only with an antiseptic, but with one of the best disinfectants known. If it be thought wise to sprinkle the streets of New York and all the great cities of Europe with water mixed with carbolic acid, because of its disinfecting properties, how much better to have the whole street laid with blocks of wood completely saturated with it! Disinfectants, such as chlorine, permanganate of potash, or Condy fluid, oxydize the gaseous products given off by putrifaction and all organic matters with which they come in contact, while carbolic acid merely destroys the causes of putrifaction without acting upon the organic substances. The former deal with the effects, the latter with the causes. A very small quantity of carbolic acid will prevent decomposition of substances. Being volatile it meets with and destroys, according to Dr. Jules Lemaire, the germs and sporules which float in the atmosphere, and vitiate it. The health of a city will be greatly promoted by laying the streets with wooden blocks, saturated with carbolic acid. In the subject of pavements, you and I and the whole community have a deep interest. This fact will furnish apology for so long a communication.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1870.

ALL ABOUT THE GIRLS.

Bone and Sinew Sentiment from Down South.

[From a Southern Paper.]

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Men who are worth having want women for wives. A bundle of gewgaws, bound with a string of flats and quavers, sprinkled with cologne and set in a carmine saucer—this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys on veritable bread and meat. The piano and lace frames are good in their places, and so are ribbons, frills and tinsels, but you cannot make a dinner of the former, nor a bed blanket of the latter—and, awful as such an idea may seem to you, both dinner and bed blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Life has its realities as well as its fancies; but you make it all decorations, remembering the tassels and curtains, but forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a man of good sense, and of course good prospects, to be looking for a wife, what chance have you to be chosen? You may cap him, or you may trap him, but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you. Render yourself worth catching, and you will need no shrewd mother or brother to help you find a market.

A FARMER FATHER'S VIEW.

[From the Columbus, (Miss.) Index.]

I am a plain countryman, and albeit a constant subscriber of yours; am but little accustomed to town ways and manners. A middle-aged farmer, with two stalwart sons, a marriageable (or, if you please, marketable) daughter, I am no little proud of my neighborhood character for labor, industry, and methodical ways. I learned early in life to attend strictly to my own business, yet my wife tells me that I have lately gained an unpleasant notoriety by attending too strictly to the business of our settlement boys.

This is how it happened:

Our little girl Daisy has just reached eighteen years. She is bright and fair. Her hair is no yellower than her eyes are blue, and her brow no whiter than her cheeks are red. Better than all this, her heart is in the right place, and her gentle ways smooth every wrinkle out of my laborious life, and her loving smile is like sunshine in our humble home.

Can you wonder, then, that I watch her with such jealous care, that my fearful eye takes in so minutely each detail of conduct and address of her many beaux? For, I write it with pride and foreboding, she is the neighborhood belle! Well, Daisy's laugh is very pleasant to the ear, and her voice in simple song has brought tears to eyes less partial than mine. The boys all love her (how can they help it?), and yet town folks tell me bad men are abroad in the world. How can a simple maid like Daisy, a foolish old man like me, tell the lion from the wolf? How can I tell who loves her for herself, and not for my acres, few but broad?

I am concerned deeply in these questions, and would like an answer from you, for each night as my faithful clock strikes ten I drive a multitude of awkward boys from my door—they smirking with ill-concealed chagrin, and Daisy pouting with no attempt at concealment at all. I think boys have grown different since I was young. The libertine's heart has found a lodgment beneath the fustian as well as the broadcloth, and an awkward dress is a disguise to the villain's purpose, as common as the manners of that Englishman called Chesterfield. Mr. Editor, I love Daisy; the time is soon coming when she will ask my advice; how shall I advise her?

KATE'S TROUSSEAU.

[From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.]

Old Deacon Brown started in life very poor. He married his wife, Susan, before the days of hoops, pads, &c. They had been happy in their married life, and unto them was born a beautiful girl whom they named Kate, who, of course, when she grew up fell in love. Her choice was a poor, but noble young man. The Deacon and his wife had taught their child to choose for herself, but to do it wisely, and they were glad to see that she made choice of an estimable young man, their neighbor's son.

Now, Kate took up a notion that she must have a great many articles for her marriage and make a fashionable show of dress during the honeymoon, and, as they lived at only a town, she wrote her father a note, requesting him to furnish her a considerable amount to buy her outfit, and stated in it that she expected she would have to send to the city to get all she needed, whereupon the old man made the following reply:

"DEAREST DAUGHTER: As you are my only daughter, I may call you dearest truly, for I love you very much. I have considered your note, and this is my reply: I am sorry to find you possessing a weakness of most of your sex, viz: that you think you should have a large outfit for your wedding and honeymoon. When I married your dear mother she had but two calico dresses and other things to fit, and she thought herself well off with them, and I really thought her, as I took her in her calico dress, the prettiest, sweetest girl in the land, and I have never thought otherwise. She has made me a dear, precious wife, and has been to me a helpmeet indeed. Now, my dear child, I will not refuse you what you ask, but my observation in life has convinced me that those girls who spend a heap of money to provide their outfits for marriage are generally sure to spend heaps of it afterwards, and that often they keep their husbands' noses to the grindstone of misfortune and toil all their lives.

"A great many fine things for your wedding and its after incidents will make you no sweeter or prettier to your husband, and may make you a great deal *dearer* as to his pocket. If the man of your choice really loves you, as, no doubt, he does, it is not for what you have on, but for the qualities of your person, head and heart; and, as he is a man of sense, I have no doubt he will think more of you when he finds that you have not made any great preparations for your marriage. There are many gentlemen in this country now worth their millions whose wives, when they married, had no more than your mother. By this I do not mean that you should have no more; but your mother tells me you now have five neat every day dresses and four Sunday ones, and really, they are a larger, finer and better outfit than many millions of your sex are able to obtain.

"I make these suggestions for your consideration, but leave you to follow them or not, as your judgment may dictate, and, to show you that this is the fact, I enclose you a draft for a thousand dollars, on my cashier, which you can use at your pleasure.

"Affectionately yours,
"JOHN BROWN."

Kate did not hesitate as to her course of action. Her mother gave her a few dollars of her pocket money, and she bought only a simple, plain white dress, and appeared in it at the altar, with natural flowers and her own loveliness for adornment.

She drew the amount of the draft in gold, and, one month to a day after her marriage, handed the amount to her husband, and accompanied the gift with these words: "Dearest—I applied to my father for money to purchase what I supposed I needed, for my marriage, and he wrote me this letter, (handing it to her husband) and inclosed in it the draft upon which I drew this thousand gold dollars, which I now present to you, as the money saved by a victory over a foolish fashion. Have I done wisely?"

"You have, my blessed wife, and are a thousand times nearer to me by your better judgment."

It is needless to add, that the husband of Kate is now worth many millions of dollars, and in a delightful old age they often tell their friends and children of the thousand dollars as the foundation of it all.

FREE BATHING.

Scenes at the Baths at New York.

[From the Standard.]

After reading Mr. Dickens' admirable description of Sam Weller taking a "rinse" under the pump in the inn courtyard at Ipswich, who can say that the lower classes are insensible to the enjoyments of cold water? If any one should remain unconvinced after going through that scene, let him go and study an actual scene by paying a visit to the free swimming bath which Mr. Tweed's department has just opened at the foot of Fifth street, in the East river. The plain substantiality of the dressing-rooms may fall short of the luxurious bath-room, but the cold water is equally good, and, to judge from appearances, its patrons enjoy it as much, if not more, than the millionaire does his marble fittings, his soft carpeting, and his towels of fine texture. It is indeed a treat to see seventy or eighty lads floundering about and ridding themselves of the smoke, the grime and dust of the workshop. "Oh, isn't this bully?" spluttered a young urchin as he came breathless to the surface, when we were standing on the gallery the other evening, and then, shaking the water from his head like a Newfoundland puppy, he disappeared again immediately, as though he could not afford to lose a moment of his allotted twenty minutes. "Say!" exclaimed four feet six of rosy pink flesh to his companion as the water streamed from him, "if Tweed wants a vote, when I get one he shall have it, by golly. Yes, sirree." "Tell you what it is, Jim," said a respectable mechanic to a man who stood near by him drying himself with a coarse towel, "you and I'll sleep all the better for this to-night." "You bet," was the laconic rejoinder. Such and a thousand other encomiums greeted our ears on all sides, and there was no doubt of their sincerity. Free public baths have long been a pressing necessity in this city. The much-abused department of public works has opened this bath, and before it had been opened an hour its success was so pronounced that nothing should prevent them from opening a hundred others in different parts of the city.

But the feature which is most striking in this new bath is its being exclusively devoted to women and girls every other day. As a general thing these institutions ignore the healthful requirements of the softer sex, though it is but natural to suppose that they can enjoy a bath and that it will do them as much good as men. Last night was the first occasion on which the bath was especially set apart for the use of women, and, to use the expression of the bath-keeper, "the girls and children came down in droves." All the day the dressing rooms were tolerably well filled; but during the afternoon and evening over a thousand young women and girls distorted themselves in every conceivable variety of bathing dress, from the simplest to the latest fashion. The fashionable ladies of New York and Long Branch do not enjoy their daily bath half as much as these young girls and women did theirs last night, according to the report of the attendants. They jumped, danced, shouted, essayed to swim, and gamboled about in a way that left no doubt of their enjoyment and happiness; while some of them showed themselves no mean experts to swimming. So universal was the satisfaction that scarcely one left the bath without expressing their intention of availing themselves of it again on the first opportunity. The bath-keepers say that they had a difficult task to get them out of the water to make room for others, so much did they enjoy it, and among those who took baths were many well-dressed persons.

This is as it should be. These baths are for all alike, and the presence of a few of the better class will give a tone to the ways and manners of the less aristocratic visitors, which will not be without good effect.

A ride in one of the cars which run through the extensive district which lies between the East river and the Bowery, on a hot evening such as we have several times experienced lately, will give a good idea of the teeming population of that part of the city. The sidewalks, doorsteps and balconies are actually alive with humanity, from one month old upward, all panting and foaming from the heated atmosphere, and sighing in their inmost hearts for fresh air and cold water. Let the City Fathers, then, direct some portion of the large sums of money which annually pass through their hands to the erection of more of these baths. Laboring men will bless them; their wives and children will bless them. The doctors, perhaps, will be the only class who will suffer by such a much-needed reform. Mr. Tweed has inaugurated an institution which must grow and increase. The few who are at present able to avail themselves of its benefits will insist that all their fellow-citizens shall have a chance of sharing them.

A DRINKING DUEL.

Fatal Result of a Horrible Contest.

[From the N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.]

A fatal drinking match came off in Williamsburg a few days ago, which has not yet been made public. It appears there was a dispute between an old French physician and the proprietor of one of the largest breweries in the place as to which of the two could drink the most liquor and carry it off. They decided to test the question by a trial, said test to be a match at drinking liquors at a convenient saloon, the party giving up the trial first to be considered a second-class drinker and pay for a grand supper. Both parties to this novel and disgusting contest were large men, the physician being able to turn the scales at 220 pounds, while the brewer was perfectly mammoth in proportions—a perfect Gambrinus—weighing fully 250 pounds. A large crowd of professional and amateur drinkists were on hand when the match commenced, and the bets were freely taken in favor of the brewer, the German element predominating. The first instalment of four bottles of what was labelled "Bourbon Whisky" were disposed of, each man drinking the same as his opponent, and at the same time. The whisky gave them renewed vitality, apparently, for they laughed and talked right merrily, albeit they began to give evidence of having cultivated a crop of fur on their tongues. Still they drank once every five minutes, and drank deep and deeper. They changed their tipple to claret, as a tonic, and here the Frenchman seemed to be more at home. It did not suit the German so well, however, and it was soon changed to sherry, after three bottles had been gulped down by each. The sherry was only palatable while two bottles lasted—one each.

Their eyes began to show that peculiarly glassy stare seen only in those upon whom the effects of liquor have gained ascendancy, but their strong physique enabled them to keep their seats, and their hands showed very little shakiness. They called for brandy, of which they partook a little more sparingly than of the other liquors, seemingly aware that, while they had no fear of the previous draughts in which they had been indulging, there was "death in the bowl" that contained this poison.

The German reached out cautiously to the bottle to replenish his glass. The Frenchman endeavored to follow suit. The effort on the part of the latter was futile—he could not move his arm; he endeavored to reach out his other hand, but it fell off the arm of the chair and hung powerless. He straightened back in his chair slowly, his body made a convulsive movement, his face became horribly distorted, his eyes seemed as if they would fly out of their sockets, his tongue rolled out of his mouth, a few gasps, his body trembled all over like a shaken leaf—he was dead!

While his funeral was on its way to the cemetery, the German also died, the coroner signing certificates ascribing death in both instances to heart disease.

SCOURGING A SCOURGE.

How Brother Brimhall Exterminates Grasshoppers in Utah.

[From the Salt Lake News.]

Early in the season, when the pests began to move and threaten the crops, Brother Brimhall commenced experiments for their destruction. He first drove them into herds, which is easily done, and then put straw around them and set it on fire, burning large quantities of them. He constructed water-ditches, so as to turn the course of the hoppers, and in this way caught many bushels in sacks, and buried them. He also dug pits, and drove them in and covered them with dirt.

But the way is not yet told; that was to scourge them with willow scourges, at which he and his boys worked until they completely vanquished the foe, the result being, Brother Brimhall assured us, that he has a better prospect for crops than he has had for nine years past—the period during which he has farmed the same ground.

When, by the scourging process, a goodly number of these pests are killed, the survivors will not touch the crops, preferring to feast on the bodies of their defunct fellows. Bro. Brimhall, being deeply interested in this branch of entomology, studied the habits of these noisome insects, and he knows by observation that, where parties will take this course and scourge and slay the pests while young, there is not the least fear of their touching any other kind of food so long as they can feast on the dead of their own kind.

There is one period in their youthful days which is said to be peculiarly favorable for dispatching them, that is before their wings are developed. They are then very dull and will not move, and while thus situated they can be destroyed in large numbers. While they are shedding their coats they are also harmless and may be easily killed.

Bro. Brimhall and his boys carried on the war for twenty-four days and triumphed; neighbors on every hand, who gave up the contest, now wonder at his fine prospects and mourn over their own blighted and barren fields.

The scourging process may be carried on in wheat fields, before the grain comes into the boot, when, instead of doing any damage it is said the crop will be improved by the operation.

This is the process related to us this morning. Others have had a somewhat similar experience. Such a remedy is within the reach of all, and if the liberal use of the willow will save the crops and make bread plentiful we predict for that whilom terror of school children—the birch rod—a much higher standard in public estimation than it has ever enjoyed heretofore.

DICKENS JUNIOR.

The Future Management of "All the Year Round."

All the Year Round appears now with its usual title, with the addition of the word "Jun." to the name of Charles Dickens. The number dated June 25 contains these remarks, headed "Personal" and surrounded by a black border:

"It was my father's wish, expressed in writing only a week before his death, that I, his eldest son, and latterly his assistant editor, should succeed him in the management of the journal so long associated with his name.

"In accordance with this clearly expressed desire, and strong in the hope inspired by so encouraging a mark of his confidence, I address myself to the fulfillment of the task which he appointed me to discharge.

"It is intended that the management of All the Year Round in the future shall be based on precisely the same principles as those on which it has up to this time been conducted. The same authors who have contributed to its columns in time past will contribute to them still. The same spirit which has in the past pervaded its pages will, so far as conscientious endeavor may render it possible, pervade them still. The same earnest desire to advocate what is right and true, and to oppose what is false and unworthy, which was the guiding principle of my father's career, and which has always characterized his management of All the Year Round, will, I most earnestly hope, continue to be apparent in its every word.

"So much, then, being the same, it may not be presumptuous in me to hope that the same readers with whom this journal and that which preceded it found favor for so many years may still care to see the familiar title-page on their tables as of old.

"With this brief explanation of the course I propose to adopt, and omitting all reference whatever to my own personal feelings in connection with the great sorrow which has rendered this statement necessary, I leave the future journal to speak for itself.

"'It is better that every kind of work, honestly undertaken and discharged, should speak for itself than be spoken for.' These were the words with which my father inaugurated the new series of All the Year Round. I cannot surely do better than repeat them in this place. CHAS. DICKENS, JR."

☞ "The clergy of the city of Brussels," the London Globe of June 23 says, "intend to celebrate the 14th of next month, the anniversary of an event which wiser heads would gladly allow to have been forgotten. Precisely 500 years ago—so runs the legend—the sacristan of the Church of St. Gudule was tempted by gold to sell to certain Jews a portion of the consecrated wafer. The unbelievers plunged their daggers into the bread, from which streams of blood immediately gushed forth. Terrified at the sight, the repentant sacristan betrayed the secret to the superiors, and seven of the Jews expiated their crime by being burnt alive in the center of the city. The present moment has appeared opportune to the Romish clergy to revive the story of the miracle, the reality of which was attested by Bishop Pierre D'Ailly in 1402, and of the execution of the Jewish offenders according "to the laws of the period." The more sensible part of the population, however, are extremely indignant at this attempt to honor the memory of the bygone persecutions, and it is possible that the almost unanimous expression of public opinion may prevent the realization of the clerical project."

☞ The medical fraternity of Lyons, France, it is said, have, after long and careful investigation, pronounced in favor of ether, and against chloroform, as an anaesthetic agent. M. Petrequin, ex-surgeon-in-chief of the Hotel Dieu, in that city, says: "It is evident that the danger lies in the chloroform itself. If it kills it is not because it is impure; it is because it is in its nature a poison."

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Remember the Marshal's sale of lot on Broadway Monday at 5 o'clock p. m.

☞ Ladies and Housekeepers read the advertisement of the Furniture and Piano, by S. T. Moore & Co., Tuesday. See auction column.

☞ Look out for a great bargain, 40 by 180 feet, on Broadway, corner Brook, at Marshal's sale, Monday, July 11th, at 5 p. m., on the premises.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ There is not on Broadway a handsomer lot than the one advertised at Marshal's sale to-morrow, July 11th, at 5 o'clock p. m.

☞ The lightest, neatest and best breast-collar for double harness—Graham's patent—at W. J. Mount & Co.'s, 70 Jefferson street.

☞ The lot to be sold to-morrow evening by the Marshal is full of well-grown and beautiful shrubbery, and is located in one of the choicest neighborhoods in the city.

CHOICE BUILDING SITE.
CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
ON SECOND STREET.
ON TENTH STREET.
ON FOURTH STREET.
ON FIFTH STREET.
AT AUCTION.
AT AUCTION.
AT AUCTION.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11TH, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Don't fail to attend the Marshal's sale to-morrow, July 11th, at 5 o'clock p. m. You will never have a similar opportunity to purchase a Broadway lot as will be offered by the Marshal of the Chancery Court Monday, at 5 o'clock, corner of Brook and Broadway.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Delightful Residence Sites at Auction.

Monday, July 11, at 4 o'clock, we sell about 1,000 feet of beautiful ground subdivided to suit purchasers fronting on First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets, in the vicinity of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and adjacent to the property known as the W. P. Hahn subdivision. Be on the ground, you who want handsome lots at your own prices. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

1,000 Feet of Ground

at auction, Monday July 11—a portion of that elevated plateau of land north of the House of Refuge, Southern Park, and in the immediate vicinity of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extract Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Open Answer.

Mr. R. E. Miles and others:

Your communication, which warns me not to erect a business house on my property at the corner of Broadway and Third streets, has been duly received, though I am sorry to state that I am of a different opinion, and do not think to submit to your demand. If it was not convenient for you to have a business house in the above-named locality, you could have obtained the property in question, as I was willing to sell. Since you refused to buy, I will build my business house at the corner of Third street and Broadway, believing that the neighborhood there will gain by it and the property in general sooner improve than decline. I have no answer to your threats that you would not sustain me, &c., and never have asked anybody so far to sustain me. I always run the risk in my own business. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, &c.,

jy9 d3 THEODORE BOHLSEN.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
ON THIRD ST.
ON FOURTH ST.
ON FIFTH ST.
ON SECOND ST.
AT AUCTION.
AT AUCTION.
AUCTION.
MONDAY, JULY 11TH, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.
jy9-3t

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Socks,

greatest variety, lowest prices, Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, below Fourth. jy8 1m

☞ Gray hair resumes its original color under the operation of Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, which contains nothing dirty, is transparent, without sediment, leaves no stain on the scalp, no unpleasant odor in the hair. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. jy6 eod3

The Prettiest Woman in New York.

Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth patches, ring marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world. jy5-eod&eow1m

DIED.

STANDIFORD—On Saturday evening, the 9th inst., ELISHA DAVID, infant son of Dr. E. D. and Mary E. Standiford, aged 13 months.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the family on Sunday evening at 3 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

POOLE—Died in this city June 22, 1870, Capt. JAS. N. POOLE, after a long and painful illness; aged 65 years.

"Honor to whom honor is due," says the English bard, and truly is this quotation applied to the merit of our lamented friend, whose generous heart and noble mind now lie level in the dust. We can not consign him to mother earth without one word in behalf of his worth, and one word to his bereaved family of condolence and Christian hope, that we will meet again in the hallowed courts of the heavenly Jerusalem.

James N. Poole was born in Nelson county, Ky., 25th of December, 1804, of highly respectable parents; grew up and lived in Bardstown many years, having married in the meantime a lady belonging to one of the oldest and most illustrious families of Kentucky, the grand-daughter of the late Gen. Henry Crist, whom he leaves behind, with an only daughter, to mourn his loss, the rest of his children being married or dead. No one will miss his cheerful smile or calm, patient face as those two faithful hearts, who through his long and bitter suffering never forsook their post by his bedside, but were untiring and constant to the last. We will often recall the oft spoken words of our dearly beloved friend in his last days, when speaking of his approaching end. "Ah, my friends! as Gen. Morgan said, 'you will remember me at Monmouth and the Cowpens' on earth, but I wish to die for our divine Redeemer's sake, who died that sinners might live." He lived a pious Catholic, and such he died—patient, calm, resigned to the will of Heaven, he breathed his last in the arms of those whom he loved best upon earth, full of faith, full of hope, in the blest assurance of a better world.

He sleeps to-day the dreamless sleep within his narrow tomb, whilst his soul, having burst the shackles of this mortal clay, we trust, is now basking in the sunshine of our divine Saviour's smiles, safe and free from the world and all its turbulent storms upon the radiant shores of a blessed immortality.

Farewell, truest, best of friends! twine we now the immortelles, and garland now thy tomb, where angels will keep their watching through the long night of time.

He is dead and gone!
He sleeps in stillness now,
The seal of death is on his lips,
And stamps his marble brow.
The angels came and stooping down
He caught his parting breath,
So calm, so still, so serene like.
Oh! tell me, was this Death?

Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1870. S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Seem to possess the quality of

Accumulating Electricity!

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the parts where applied, causing pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of a great help to those who have weak backs or a pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption; nay, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily.

je29 deod&weow1m

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelops. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The lightest, neatest and best breast-collar for double harness—Graham's patent—at W. J. Mount & Co.'s, 70 Jefferson street.

Dr. Yates

has returned from a successful tour through Kentucky. All persons desiring dentistry done in the most skillful manner will call at the office, 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

Pure Juice of the Grape.

Childer's pure grape wine for sale by E. S. Sutton, druggist, 361 Jefferson street between Ninth and Tenth, sole agent. One dollar a bottle, or six for five dollars, and by the gallon.

☞ **Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, being now fully arranged, after the removal, shall be glad to have one and all pay us a call. Assortment full and complete, and prices largely reduced.** jy10 d4

☞ **Mrs. Knox's celebrated Fluting Machines, 4 and 6 inch, at $8 and $10, at Pyne & Creighton's, 82 Fourth street.**

☞ Beautiful sets of teeth for $15 at Dr. Yates', 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ **Cedar chests, all sizes, at half price, at Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.** jy10 d4

FUN AND FROLIC.

All that go to picnics for a good time, don't fail to get a supply of London and Scotch biscuits, every variety of crackers, finest sardines, lobsters, fresh and spiced salmon, little-neck clams, fresh mackerel, deviled ham, tongue and turkey; cove, spiced and pickled oysters, English and American pickles and sauces, &c.; also Java coffee by the mat, sugar and coffee by the 50 or 100 lbs, at the lowest wholesale rates. Just received—the first arrival of new Gunpowder, English breakfast, Black and Japan teas, at greatly reduced prices, also for sale, at manufacturers' prices, Shipp's and New York Company's prepared cocoanut, maizena, corn starch, lemon sugar, lime juice, sea moss farine, Fell & Bro.'s celebrated mustard and spices, flour, bacon, lard, &c.

Goods sold cheap for cash only.
WILLIAMS & CO.
Central Market Grocery.

☞ **Bath tubs, all kinds, tin toilet sets, clothes-wringers, brushes, and all articles for housekeepers, at greatly reduced prices. Please call and see, at Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.** jy10 d4

☞ Pure gold fillings for $1 50 at Dr. Yates', 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ For cleaning false or natural teeth use Dr. Yates' tooth powder, 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Dr. Yates', dentist, the only place to have your teeth extracted without pain, 103 Second street, Louisville.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

☞ Teeth filled for 50 cents at Dr. Yates', 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

Take Notice.

Having renewed my old store, I can now say that I am very thankful for the patronage which I have received heretofore from the good citizens of Louisville. I can also say now that I am prepared to offer a nice plate of ice-cream and a glass of soda-water or lemonade. The soda apparatus has been thoroughly cleansed and lined. I also keep fine cigars and tobacco, all sorts of fruits, and a fine assortment of candies. I will deliver ice-cream by the gallon to families at two dollars. I have also fine wines by the bottle. I offer to sell them at the lowest market price. Give me a call. Joseph Garcin, No. 67½ Third st., between Main and Market. my18 We&Su2m

☞ From ten to fifteen teeth extracted by one bag of gas at Dr. Yates', 103 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the **Universal Cough Remedy** (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (30 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, 361 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja1Sun1y

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

H. N. GAGE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

TEAS

AND

FANCY GROCERIES

Sole Agent in Louisville for

Nelson's Celebrated Gelatine;
Hazard's Tapioca Farina;
Lubin's Flavoring Extracts for Cooking;
Peek, Frean & Co.'s London Biscuits;
Jacquot & Co.'s French Blacking;
Hollister & Wilber's Diamond Baking Powder, best in use;

Also on hand a full stock of Maizena, Cornstarch, Shepp's and N. Y. Co.'s Desiccated Cocoanut, Sea Moss Farine, Eagle Brand, Preserved Milk, Colman's, Keen's, and Fell & Bro.'s Mustard, Nutmegs, Whole Pepper, Yeast Cakes, Family Soaps, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, all kinds of canned goods, new catch of Salmon, and Lobsters, Sardines, Clams, Halford's Leicestershire Table Sauce. Just received, 50 bbls Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles and Sauces.

Teas, a full line which I will offer to the trade by the half chest or 10 or 20 lbs at Eastern prices, adding freight. All teas guaranteed as recommended or no sale.

Parrott, Wickum & Co.'s celebrated Indianapolis Crackers weekly and for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Best Western Reserve Factory Cheese received weekly on consignment, and for sale at lowest market rates.

1 Main st., bet. Fourth & Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Working-Men!

YOU are hereby called on to send delegates to a meeting that will be held at the Trades' Assembly Hall, on Market street, on Sunday evening, July 10, at 2 P. M.

Knights of Pythias.

THE officers and members of Daniel Boone Lodge (No. 2) K. of P. desiring to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of Washington Lodge (No. 6) are requested to meet at their hall, in Welsiger block, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

JOS. C. MARTIN, W. C.
MAX BACHSTEIN, R. & C. S.

Attention, G. A. R.

HEADQUARTERS Post No. 1. Special order No. 1. All members of this Post will assemble without fail to-morrow (Monday evening), July 11, at Post Encampment, Trades' Assembly Hall, Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets, north side. Important news from the front. By order P. C.

SAM. E. PALMER, Adjt.

LEVI'S
CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

Great Reduction in Prices.

I will reduce from TO-MORROW the price of my

Buff Chinese Grass Cloth Suits,

The most stylish suit of the season, from $12 to $10.

White Victoria Lawn Suits,

Very fine quality, reduced from $15 to $12.

Llama Lace Points and Sacques

At less than Eastern cost.

Black Silk Suits and Wrappings

AT COST.

MORRIS LEVI,
New Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, No. 107.

DRY GOODS.

Grain Bags.

10,000 2, 2½, and 3 bushel Stark, Great Falls, &c. Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Shoe Stock.

SHOE lastings from Nos. 12 to 18;
Do findings, assorted.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ribbons.

SASH ribbons;
Taffeta ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 30.
Cord edge ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 30;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Underwear.

MEN'S all-wool shirts and drawers;
" Merino " "
" Lisle Thread shirts and drawers;
" India Gauze " "
Ladies' " "
Misses' Merino shirts;
Boys' " "
Children's " "
A full line just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

TOBACCO FAIR.

TO allow time for preparation for the Annual Tobacco Fair to be held on Wednesday, 13th inst., there will be no sales of Tobacco on Monday and Tuesday. The Tobacco samples for exhibition will be ready for judging by 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning at Masonic Temple. As soon as the awards are made the Tobacco taking premiums will be sold.

Planters and others visiting the city, interested in the Tobacco trade, can procure tickets by calling at either of the Warehouses or at the Tobacco Board of Trade room, corner of Eighth and Main sts.

Judges' names will be called at the Hall on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, or as near that hour as possible.

J. CLARK,
jy10,11,12,13 Pres't Tobacco Board of Trade.

CARRIAGES,

Rockaways, Buggies, &c.,

AT

W. F. SPYBEY'S

Carriage Manufactory,

Jefferson st., between Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE LOW.

All work warranted. jy10 Su&Tu

RUFER'S

Hotel & Restaurant

THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d3m

Grand Democratic Convention

PIC-NIC!

At Woodland Garden, Wednesday, July 13, 1870, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing during the night.

☞ Tickets 50 cents, dancing included. jy10 d4*

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned—firm name John Braun & Co.—was this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Braun will continue the business at the old stand, and is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the old firm.

JOHN BRAUN,
G. F. J. HILDEBRAND.

Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1870. jy9 d2

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Lewis & Cropper is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JNO. S. LEWIS,
D. P. CROPPER.

Louisville, June 30, 1870. jy8 d3

Dissolution.

THE firm of F. H. Kean & Bro. was dissolved on the 8th inst. by the death of Mr. F. H. Kean. Their business will be settled by D. A. Kean at the office of Chambers & Kean, their successors.

Copartnership.

HENRY CHAMBERS, Late of Henry Chambers & Co.
DARWIN A. KEAN, Late of F. H. Kean & Bro.

WE have bought the stock of F. H. Kean & Bro. and will continue the wholesale grocery business in the same house, No. 49 Main street, between Second and Third.

CHAMBERS & KEAN.

je28 deod1m

H. C. MURRELL,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 177 Main street, north side, bet. Fifth & Sixth, house formerly occupied by Murrell & Weller.

jy3 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACOB F. WELLER

WILL continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 183 Main street, where he will be glad to see his old friends and the trade generally. jy2 d1t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of G. Grauman & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Grauman assumes all the debts due by the firm, and is authorized to collect all debts outstanding.

G. GRAUMAN,
ED. GRAUMAN.

Louisville, July 1, 1870—jy2 d10

JOHN B. LEWIS

(Late of Warren Mitchell & Co.),

Provision & Produce Broker

For the Sale and Purchase of

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,

AND

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,

No. 62 Second st., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy3 eodtf

GRAIN BAGS.

15,000 GRAIN BAGS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale low by
SHERMAN & CO.,
jy2 eod1m-3dp 214 Main st.

For Congress—Second District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. McPHERSON, of Christian county, as a candidate for Congress in the Second district, subject to a Democratic convention. jel deod&weowtc

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. WM. BAILEY

HAS removed his residence to the opposite (west) side of Third street, No. 172, between Green and Walnut. Office remains the same as before, No. 65 W. Jefferson.

Clarke & Wasson's Interest Tables.

BOOK-KEEPERS and others who have not been called on by our agent, and who desire a copy of our interest and average tables, can be supplied by addressing the undersigned before Wednesday, July 13, as we leave at that time for the East.

CLARKE & WASSON,
Care of Geo. W. Wicks & Co.

Enforcement of the Hog Ordinance.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1870.

THE attention of all concerned is called to the ordinance approved July 2, 1870, which forbids any hog, shoat, or pig going at large upon any of the streets, alleys, or uninclosed lots or places in the city. Any such animal found going at large may be taken up by ANY ONE, and driven or conveyed to the hog pounds, and such person is entitled to a reward of $1 for each animal. Owners of such animals can recover them by proving property and paying a fine of $5 for each animal within 48 hours. If not called for within that time they will be sold at auction. Any one preventing or molesting any one from taking up such animals, will be arrested and fined from $10 to $100. The hog pounds will be designated hereafter, and the police will be directed to strictly enforce the ordinance on and after Friday, July 15, 1870. jy10 d3 W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

Cunard Steamship Line.

CABIN $130 and $80; return tickets $250 gold. Steerage $30 currency. The Java sails 20th; Abyssinia, 21st; Scotia, 27th July. For Drafts on England, Ireland, and Scotland, and plans of cabins, apply to

J. D. O'LEARY,
At Franklin Bank, No. 63 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

Resolution of Thanks.

AT a meeting of the Jewish Poor Fund Committee, held Sunday, July 3, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Several ladies have managed and successfully carried out a picnic for the benefit of the poor at the Lion Garden on 29th ult.; therefore

Resolved, That we extend the thanks of this Committee on behalf of the poor to all those ladies who so cheerfully spent their time and money in getting up said picnic.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon our minutes and published in the Courier-Journal.

H. HARRIS,
A. STEINHARD,
PH. DAVID,
Committee.

Rice.

100 BAGS Rangoon;
20 bbls Louisiana; For sale by
GARDNER & CO.,
jy10 d3 198 Main st.

Notice.

THE annual election for Directors of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co. will be held on Monday, July 11, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company. jy9 d3 S. M. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y.

Notice.

MERCER Circuit Court upon petition in equity. Thomas P. Mitchell and Hannah Mitchell, his wife. Notice is hereby given to the public that we, Thomas P. Mitchell, and Hannah, my wife, have filed our petition in the Mercer Circuit Court, of Kentucky, seeking a decree to empower the said Hannah Mitchell to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire free from the debts and claims of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole, and to trade in her own name, and dispose of her property by will or deed.

THOMAS P. MITCHELL, and
HANNAH MITCHELL.
jy6 d10*

Notice.

IN consequence of the building I now occupy as a carriage shop, on Third street, going to be taken down, I propose to offer some inducements to Carriage or Buggy buyers in anything I have left, consisting of Rockaways, Buggies, Barouches, Phaetons, &c., both new and second hand. Give me a call, as the stock must be sold.

jy6 eod3 J. McQUILLAN, Proprietor.

Notice to the Public.

THE office of the Supervisors of Public Works has been removed to No. 242 Fifth street, where any complaint can be entered for failure or neglect on the part of the scavenger contractors to fulfill the requirements of their contracts.

At the same time the attention of housekeepers is called to the following requirements from the ordinances governing said contracts:

"Housekeepers will be required to place the tubs, boxes, barrels, or vessels, containing ashes, garbage, &c., upon the sidewalks or alleys in front of their property, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock a. m., and to remove them within one hour after they are emptied.

"Garbage, ashes, &c., will be removed from all paved streets and alleys running north and south on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and on those running east and west on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

"The contractors are not required by ordinance to empty tubs, boxes, or vessels left on unpaved streets or alleys."

In order to provide for prompt and efficient enforcement of the provisions of the ordinances and contracts, it is absolutely necessary that the above regulations should be strictly complied with by housekeepers; and notice is hereby given that, unless these requirements are met, the contractors will not be held responsible.

T. C. TUCKER, Supervisor E. D.
GEO. W. GOSNELL, Supervisor W. D.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, July 3, 1870. jy3 d12

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th June, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th July next, both days inclusive.

je28 d1l W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July and until the 1st of November or the further order of the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.

By order of the Board of Directors,
je24 dtJy25 E. LOCKHART, Supt.

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $5 per 10 lessons; Painting, $12 per 10 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 81 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh3 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the CONDITION OF THE German Insurance Company OF LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills discounted	$476,033 69
Stock Notes	219,380 00
Real Estate	25,000 00
Office Fixtures and Furniture	4,826 05
Due by Banks and Bankers	49,022 01
Cash on hand	73,463 99
	$847,483 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$499,100 00
Surplus Funds	36,399 30
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,740 32
Deposits	310,353 13
	$847,483 74

John C. Thieson has credit by deposit Sept. 20, 1863	$90 00
Chas. Rothenburg has credit by balance of deposit April 14, 1864	30 23
Henry Schlathaus has credit by balance of deposit July 13, 1864	100 00
Joseph Matlock has credit by balance of deposit Sept. 22, 1864	1 60
A. Engelhard has credit by balance of deposit March 9, 1865	4 77
W. C. Arterburn has credit by balance of deposit June 3, 1867	39 38

J. J. FISCHER, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1870.
jy10 d5 ADOLPHUS REUTLINGER, N. P. J. C.

CONDITION OF People's Bank of Kentucky, Thursday, June 30, 1870

RESOURCES.

Bills of exchange and notes discounted		$529,021 98
Notes discounted in suit		3,197 14
Bonds of Louisville Bridge Company		73,000 00
Real estate—Banking House		50,000 00
Fixtures		3,000 00
Suspended Debt		1,000 00
Due from Banks		13,763 88
Cash—Currency	$25,307 48	
Eastern Exchange	43,430 48	
		68,637 98
		$741,620 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$600,000 00
Contingent fund	10,000 00
Profit and loss	47,912 99
Fund to pay Government tax and cover losses	5,500 00
Dividends	136 00
Deposits	151,681 94
Due to Banks	26,389 93
	$741,620 86

There are no deposits of five years' standing on the books.
J. H. HUBER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1870.
jy10 d5 J. W. BATCHELOR, N. P., J. C., Ky.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— Merchants' Bank of Kentucky JUNE 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$676,744 97
Corporation and mortgage bonds	49,790 00
Real estate	74,996 01
Suspended debt	9,259 74
Office furniture	3,439 69
Due by banks and bankers	53,374 81
Cash on hand	98,993 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$350,000 00
Surplus fund	13,067 12
National revenue tax	892 83
Chancery Court	19 45
Dividends unpaid	31,010 50
Due to banks	70,820 51
Deposits	493,707 61

$968,518 02 $968,518 02

Louisville, June 30, 1870.
There are no deposits unclaimed for five years.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to as a correct statement by J. H. Lindenberger, before me, July 8, 1870.
jy9 d5 WM. R. JOHNSON, N. P.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 30th, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$341,149 90
Stationery account	348 40
Stamp account	86 50
Office furniture	1,066 97
Taxes	892 40
Protest	4 78
Expenses	3,302 39
Due from banks	38,667 85
Cash	36,386 77
	$420,338 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$190,700 00
Interest and exchange	19,251 48
Individual deposits	209,379 76
Due to banks	197 50
	$420,338 72

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1870.
jy8 d5 R. S. MOXLEY, N. P. J. C.

Wanted—Everybody to Know that BRENNAN & DUFFICY Manufacture the Best Trunks,

AND sell them 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city.
Trunks with tray and rollers worth $2, at $1 25.
Trunks with tray and rollers worth $3, at $1 40.
Trunks with tray and rollers worth $3, at $1 90.
Valises at 90 cents.
Don't forget the place southeast corner Fourth and Main, under National Hotel. je19 Su1f

EDUCATIONAL.

Holyoke Academy.

N. ROBINSON, A. M. Principal. The 3d annual session will begin on the first Monday in September, at No. 335 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy10 Su,Tu&Th*

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisville, and will be reopened on the 5th day of September next. Circulars can be obtained upon application at the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway. jy10 Su&W&F

Notice to Parents and Guardians.

THE Xaverian Brothers will commence vacation school in all the schools under their charge, on Monday, July 11. Lessons will be given every day except Saturday from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M. jy9 d4

Cumberland University,
Lebanon, Tenn.

SPECIAL attention called to the College of Arts and the Commercial College. Next session opens 5th of September. je23 deod2m*

SUMMER RESORTS.

Crab Orchard Springs

WE beg leave to announce to our former patrons and all those seeking health or recreation that this popular and first-class watering-place, noted for its location in a most beautiful, healthy, and romantic region of country, whose mineral waters (Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Epsom) are considered equal, if not superior, to those of any other springs on the continent, is now open for the entertainment of visitors. Since the last season many improvements have been made, conducive to the comfort and amusement of guests, such as additional rooms, new bowling alleys, billiard saloon, revolving swings, SULPHUR BATHS, a brass and a string band of music, Extensive Livery, &c. This favorite place of summer resort is situated on the Louisville and Knoxville Railroad. Parties leaving Louisville after breakfast arrive in time for dinner daily. Excursion tickets to the Springs from Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, and Henderson can be procured at very reduced rates.

JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.
jy10 SuT&Thf

McLEOD HOUSE

CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

THIS House, immediately opposite the R. R. Depot, at Crab Orchard, is now open for the reception of visitors. The rooms are large and airy, my table will be supplied with the very best the market affords, and I will do everything possible to make my guests happy and comfortable. Board only $1 50 per day. On the premises is a free-flowing spring (giving an abundant supply for drinking and bathing purposes) of the very best mineral water. Prof. Robert Peter, of Lexington, who made an analysis of it, pronounces it "an alkaline sulphur water, with a small trace of iron, and with notable quantities of chloride of sodium and bicarbonate of soda, the proportion of saline matter amounting to about 100 grains to the gallon."

je28 eod6 Mrs. SALLIE ANN HIGGINS.

Neff House, Yellow Springs, Green Co., O.

THIS beautiful summer resort, famous for its alterative and tonic waters and its magnificent scenery, situated on the highest land between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, affording cool nights and entire relief from prostrating heat during the day, is now open. The house is new, furnished elegantly, provided with all the modern improvements, and will accommodate 300 guests comfortably. The porches are 780 feet long, 20 feet wide, affording a splendid promenade in the evening or in wet weather. Amusements of every kind are provided to make time pass pleasantly. Music, hops, fine drives, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, &c. Terms—$21 per week; children and servants as agreed upon; transient customers $3 per day. Three trains daily (Sundays excepted) to and from the Springs. Round trip tickets for sale at L. M. R. R. Depot, Cincinnati, at any time—good until used.

je30 eod7 J. F. PIERCE, Propr.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

ONLY THREE HOURS' RIDE FROM LOUISVILLE.

Passengers leaving on the 4 P. M. Train make Close Connection at Sulphur Station for the Springs.

Through Tickets to the Springs, $1 75. For Sale at U. S. Hotel and Lexington Depot.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS,

Trimble County, Ky.

BURTON & STOCKTON,

(Of U. S. Hotel, Louisville,)

PROPRIETORS.

THESE Springs have recently been greatly improved and put in perfect order, and are again open for the reception of visitors.

This well-known and favorite watering place, only 30 miles from Louisville, and 5 miles from the Ohio river, can boast of as many advantages as any establishment of this kind in the West.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS

are located in a beautiful, romantic and mountainous district, perfectly free from any local causes of sickness, such as chills, bilious fever, &c. The air, owing to its elevated location (being 400 feet above the level of the river), is always, even during the hot summer days, cool and invigorating. No mosquitoes or similar annoyances are ever known here. During the twenty years since these springs have been open to visitors, they have enjoyed a high reputation for excellent fare and good living. The surrounding country affords an abundance of the finest spring chickens, the sweetest butter, the richest cream and milk, best of country ham, every kind of fruit, &c. Persons fond of exercise and sport, such as gunning and fishing, can have a fine opportunity to amuse themselves. There is also a large and well-kept bowling alley; and when evening comes, young folks can find music for the merry dance. Having so many advantages, it would be difficult to find in old hospitable Kentucky a more charming and delightful summer retreat than the Bedford Springs.

However, great as the above advantages are, they have been surpassed by the virtues and efficacy of the celebrated Bedford Springs. Thousands of invalids can give testimony of the curative power of this wonderful water. We will enumerate only a few diseases in which the Bedford Springs water has been particularly efficacious:

1.—Dyspepsia.

In the various forms of Dyspepsia, the Bedford water has been found very efficacious; and many invalids, who, when they arrived at Bedford, were unable to eat generous and rich food, found their digestion soon improving, and, after a few weeks' use of the water, were able to enjoy the good things of the table without fear of bad consequences.

2.—Affections of the Kidneys.

Among the physicians of Kentucky the Bedford Springs are known and acknowledged as one of the surest remedies for affections of the kidneys. They soon restore these organs to their healthy action, and have cured many old and obstinate cases of this kind of disease.

3.—Bilious Derangement and Constipation

Are also speedily relieved by the use of this water.

4.—General Debility.

There is no doubt that the salubrious atmosphere at Bedford has considerable agency in invigorating weak constitutions. However medical men have been of the opinion that the use of the Bedford water also contributed to this result, visitors generally have often remarked how much they felt themselves invigorated after a few weeks' residence at Bedford, but could hardly tell if this effect was due to free air and exercise, or to the use of the mineral water.

5.—Summer Complaints of Infants.

The Bedford Springs have been for years a favorite resort for families, who have found it necessary to resort to a healthy country residence on account of their children. Instances have happened every summer, that little invalids, suffering from summer complaints, were brought to Bedford, who, after breathing the free air a few days and using the water of Bedford Springs, were entirely restored to health. Bedford has always been particularly favorable to children, not only in summer complaints, but also in many other ailings, such as difficult teething, general debility, scrofulous affections, etc.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the diseases which have been cured or benefited by the use of the Bedford water; but, in order to give to invalids a guide of the properties of the water, we will add herewith an analysis made by Dr. L. P. Yandell, when he was Professor of Chemistry of the Medical University of Louisville:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 1, 1848.

NOAH PARKER, Esq., Bedford Springs:

Dear Sir: I find the water from the four Springs to contain the same ingredients. They are as follows:

1. Carbonic Acid (copious).
2. Sulphate of Magnesia (abundant).
3. Carbonate of Magnesia.
4. Carbonate of Lime.

The valuable constituents of these mineral waters are the Carbonic Acid and the Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts). The first of these renders the water light; the second purgative. These Springs ought to acquire repute from their resemblance to the famous Epsom Springs of England, and will prove useful to persons laboring under Dyspepsia and the complaints generally of sedentary people. The proper time for using the water is before breakfast in the morning, when three tumblers will move the bowels gently, cure headache and hemmorrhoidal affections when they exist, and promote digestion and a general feeling of comfort.

I have no doubt your Springs will become a place of much resort for invalids. L. P. YANDELL.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 150 GUESTS.

PRICES OF BOARD.

Per day	$2 50
Per week	$10 to $14 00
Per month	40 to 50 00
Children and servants half price.	
Keeping horse, per day	1 00
" per week	5 00

☞ The House is now open for visitors.

Route by Short Line Railroad to Sulphur Station, thence by stage, six miles, to Springs.

One of the firm can always be found at the United States Hotel, Louisville, to give information while the other will remain at the Springs. je12 Su,W&F1m

SADDLERY

At R. E. MILES',

HARNESS

At R. E. MILES',

Trunks, Traveling Sacks, &c.,

At R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main st., bet Second and Third sts.,

SIGN GOLDEN HORSE-HEAD.

jy8 d3

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 25, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET,
je29 d1m Pres't Lou. W. Co.

J. CREIGHTON,

Plumber and Gas-Fitter,

106 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Material, also Gas Fixtures on hand and for sale low.

Houses in city and country fitted up with Gas and Water.

All sizes of Drain Pipe furnished and laid.

je30 Thu&Tu1m

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUC

RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCK

First Mortgage 8 Per Ce

20-YEAR BONDS.

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and [illegible]tember at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New [illegible] where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Co[illegible] Bond, under the first mortgage of the road, cover[illegible] its entire property and franchises, and are [illegible] They have the privilege of conversion into [illegible] the holder for seven years after the first [illegible] train has been run. The Bonds can also be regi[illegible] if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown [and] Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from E[illegible]bethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Rail[illegible] 42 miles south of Louisville, to Paducah, at the [illegible] section of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, travers[illegible] counties of the tobacco-growing counties of Gray[illegible], Butler, Ohio, Daviess, Lyon, Marshall and McCrac[illegible] and passing through the rich and extensive [illegible] coal measures situated in Grayson, Hopkins, C[illegible]well, and Muhlenburg counties. Along the [illegible] route is found an unlimited supply of the [illegible] ber, and in many counties rich deposits of iron [illegible] exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract [illegible] course of construction, 100 miles having been [illegible] and 25 miles put in running order. The com[illegible] has a capital already subscribed in available city [and] county bonds and cash amounting to

$8,095,000!

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, [illegible] will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DO[illegible] of first mortgage bonds.

These bonds will pass through the hands of [the] UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New [York], where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, [to be] paid over to the company only as each mile of [the] road is completed. The most rigid care has bee[n ex]ercised to protect by every legal safeguard the [in]terests of the bondholders. With the capital alr[eady] secured, and the proceeds of the bonds now off[ered,] the road will be finished and equipped at an e[arly] day.

The management of the Elizabethtown and P[adu]cah Railroad is in the hands of some of the most [re]sponsible and favorably-known merchants of [Ken]tucky. With the guarantee of their able and [illegible] direction, and the large amount of stock sub[scribed,] these bonds form a very desirable and safe in[vest]ment.

The price is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished [on] application to either of the undersigned.

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New York, June 6, 1870

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THIS valuable medicine was in general [use] fifteen or twenty years ago through[out the] Southwest, at which time many hundreds o[f fami]lies in this city and vicinity kept it constantly [by] them, and thousands of cures were effected [of] scrofulous disease in all its forms. Owing to [the] death of the proprietor who then owned it, the re[m]edy has not since been offered for sale up to [the pr]esent time. During the intervening years m[any] personal friends of the present proprietor, [well] knowing the intrinsic merits of the tinctur[e, and] being utterly unwilling to do without it, hav[e been] supplied with what they needed free of cha[rge. In] consequence, however, of the urgent and pe[rsistent] solicitations of many people who knew the v[alue of] this medicine and desire that the public shal[l have] the benefit of it, the proprietors are persuade[d to] offer it now for general use. When taken accor[ding] to directions it is an unfailing remedy for Scro[fula] and all its resulting diseases, such as sore eyes, [dys]pepsia, general debility, rheumatism, and all [dis]eases or impurities of the blood, whether [arising] from colds, mercurial treatment or other causes. [We] have hundreds of certificates of cure from [our most] reliable citizens, many of whom had been given [up] as incurable by practicing physicians, which we [will] be pleased to show to any who may desire to [see] them, also refer to a list of several thousand [names] of people, who, from use of this medicine, have re[com]mended it in most unqualified terms. Warrant[ed] purely vegetable, and can be used by all ages [and] sexes without danger, and especially by females [in] peculiar [illegible] give relief. It is strongly indorsed by our lead[ing] physicians, and sold by all druggists and [illegible] dealers. Fail not to try it at once. Price, $[illegible] bottle, six for $5. Sent to all parts of the count[ry] on receipt of price. JAMES A. HUGHES & CO., [Propr]ietors. 32 High Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, Louisville.

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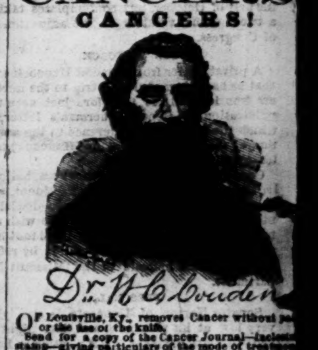

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Embroideries, Laces,
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Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1870.

THE FASHIONS.

I.

Dress and Business Suits for Gentlemen.

Robert Burns mentions in a familiar poem that "a man's a man" in spite of all the adventitious circumstances that may surround him. These sentiments are evidently those of the world at large, for men as a class assume the truth of his utterances so far as to rely very much more upon an inherent masculinity to command not only the respect of each other, but of women also, than upon outward graces of dress or manners. This exemption from or, more properly speaking perhaps, disregard of arbitrary conventional codes does really, without a doubt, develop in them a certain inborn dignity to which women at least readily accord a willing deference. Nevertheless as the world advances in wealth and social culture so a conservative regard for certain established rules and regulations is more visibly seen and felt—a change that is apparent nowhere so much as in those usages and customs that they are expected to observe in regard to apparel. This is coming to be the case especially in cities, where, in the absence of more substantial credentials, a man's dress is a passport to respectable society; for in spite of the habitual carelessness and general disregard of these things that men have been wont to affect, there is still something so impressive about the appearance of a man that is respectably and unassumingly attired that we involuntarily grant him a certain meed of respect. And this is as it should be, for this instinctive deference is the unanalyzed expression of a feeling that the person possesses other qualifications that are worthy of respect; and he certainly does, at least so far as a love for cleanliness, order and external propriety goes. So, though it would argue a contemptible weakness in a man to think so much about this personal appearance as to betray an unreasonable vanity, yet to be sufficiently thoughtful of it as to manifest a careful regard to the details of quality, fitness and harmony not only elevates him in the estimation of his fellows but indicates the possession of some of the best attributes of a beautiful and manly character. If this short homily on the virtues of being well dressed fails to convince the masculine reader of its necessity the writer graciously turns him over to the blandishments of his tailor, hopefully trusting that that personage will prove more successful. In accordance with the usual custom at this period of the year of giving notice of whatever changes occur in gentlemen's dress, a synopsis of the leading styles is given for guidance and direction, which have been gleaned from the clothing and furnishing establishments of the city; adding, par parenthesis, that, though the descriptions given below are ultra regulation styles, gentlemen may independently deviate from them according to caprice or circumstances.

II.

Pants.

Pantaloons are straight in the leg and large enough over the foot to lie on the boot. The top side is cut narrower at the top and at the bottom of the side seam, but the side seam of the under part is not hollowed as usual from the knee downward but cut nearly straight at the bottom. The predominating styles in materials are stripes, both hair-line and quite wide, in which two or three shades are commingled. For nobby toilettes checks are assumed, for full dress a preference is shown for the quieter shades of pearl color and dove-gray.

III.

Dress Coats.

The *ne plus ultra* of full dress is, as formerly, a swallow-tail coat of superfine black broadcloth with plain rolling collar and silk facings, with a low-cut vest of the same material or one of white silk or pique. For weddings either one of the latter two is worn by the bridegroom, accompanied by a white satin cravat and white kid gloves. Quite as many persons, if not the majority, however, adopt the English fashion of wearing on such an occasion a gray walking or travelling suit, or adhere to the simple black coat ostensibly counted demi-toilette, with light-colored pants. The style of frock-coat that will be in fashion the coming season for all occasions of ordinary full dress is what is called the double-breasted "New Market." The waist is a trifle longer than the full-dress garment, and the back is not much wider at the bottom between the two hip-buttons. The back is still cut wide, in order to give a symmetrical fullness and width to the appearance of the chest. The lappels are of medium breadth and not so pointed at the top, as in the previous style. The corner is square. There are five button-holes shown in the most ultra, but some tailors reduce these to three. The collar is of the same cloth as the body of the coat, but the lappels can be, if desired, freyed back, to the edge of the holes with silk serge. The outer edge is less rounded than that worn a season ago. The sleeve is easy to the arm, but narrower at the hand. Cuffs are generally added, with one or two buttons and holes, and an opening on the back of the wrist. The collar is low in the stand, and proportionately deeper in the fall. It is not quite so broad at the end as the top of the lappel, and with a small light between. The skirt is rather short, but is given a little more breadth where it joins the waist, as it is closed so as to define the figure. The fronts of the skirt are perfectly straight, and meet when the garment is buttoned. The edges are finished with narrow braid and silk cord. Fancy twist and silk buttons, both flat and spherical, are worn. The pockets are put in the back plaits of the skirt. No flaps are to be seen. The most stylish material to be employed for this coat is the ribbed diagonals, in both black and marine blue. The latter is a fashionable color for summer, though other shades will also be in vogue. The inside white vest that was worn during the past winter to give a more dressy appearance to this toilet, is now no longer adopted. A double breasted one to match, cut a trifle longer and fastening with three buttons, is the present fashion.

IV.

Morning Coats.

A garment that is ostensibly styled a morning coat, among a class who dress a great deal, is the one adopted and considered most available for all business purposes this season. The models show it a single-breasted, cut rather long in the waist, the hip buttons set moderately wide apart. The forepart is given quite ample measure, although it is not designed to be worn buttoned lower than the top of the third button-hole. The turn is broad and the step large, with the corners square, or slightly rounded off, to please the taste; low collars, deeper in the stand, and the end well sloped off, small and rounded. The skirt is cut short and forward on the hip, but noticeably rounded off at the bottom corners of the front edge. The pockets are set in at the waist seams, with broad flaps falling over. The edge is finished off by the cloth being turned in and stretched, rather wide, or else it is bound with narrow braid, as is best adapted to the material employed.

V.

Vests.

Vests to accompany business suits are cut both double and single-breasted. The former is more generally preferred. They are cut just high enough to show above the coat, and without points in front. The lower button is placed two inches from the bottom. The neck is high, without collar. As has been previously stated, this is usually of the same material as the coat, but when gentlemen want a change the fancy checks are adopted. If the vest is double-breasted the lappel is broad both at top and bottom, and cut on, corners rounded off, and collar very low and narrow.

VI.

Shirts.

Gentlemen's shirts are made either of the best qualities of New York Mills cotton or Irish linen. One furnishing house in this city has manufactured, for its own special use, a very superior fabric, called English Housewife Linen. The latest pattern of shirts open a few inches at the back of the neck. The bosom is composed of a center piece, three inches wide, one plait on each side, two and a half inches in width.

VII.

Neckties.

As for neckties, they are innumerable in design; so only the leading ones will be mentioned. For full dress, a long bias band of either white or lavender satin is the height of the mode; for dinner dress, there is the Eton, a straight piece of striped gros grain ribbon in fancy colors; the "Marlboro," a loose sailor-knot, with long ends that slip under the vest; and, the latest thing out, the "Mirabeau" grenadine scarf, passed around the collar and tied in a loose bow. The "Scarlero" and the "Brighton" are simple bow-knots, designed for accompaniments to business suits. All of these are samples just received from the English metropolis, and are vouched for as being the nobbiest thing out.

VIII.

Handkerchiefs.

Monogram pocket handkerchiefs are no longer in vogue among gentlemen of fashion; plain white hemstitched ones are deemed the most elegant.

IX.

Boots and Shoes.

In boots there is no material change, except that the new ones all have the half English box-toe; but there is a novelty in the way of summer walking shoes, called the Prince Arthur. Many gentlemen of quiet tastes, however, prefer what is termed the "Union Button," as it combines not only the comfort of the shoe, but the appearance of a boot, which is really at all times the most elegant. Present indications seem to declare that there will be a return to the low shoes that were so popular several years ago. Those who want the oddest and ugliest thing they can find for dressing-gown slippers, should get the Jappanese, which is proclaimed the height of the mode. The neatest style, though, is the common black slipper.

X.

Hats.

There being about forty different styles, in hats, and new ones coming in every day, it is not an easy matter to decide what the style will be. The most advisable plan is to go to a hat store and try on until a suitable and becoming one is found. However, it may be stated that the high and low crown "Cavendish" is the one that recommends itself to most gentlemen for a business hat. This is hard felt, and the most popular summer colors are pearl-gray and plum. The noticeable feature of all hats this spring is the increased width of the brim, a fashion that inclines young men of diminutive heads and faces to look like venerable fathers, or as though they had just taken clerical orders, and felt called upon to don apparel that should give them a lugubriously solemn and dignified appearance. This is particularly applicable to the "Broadway," the silk dress hat of the season.

XI.

"Canes."

Every gentleman seems to hold in loving regard the mute companionship of his cane, whether he is taking his daily walk on 'Change or a Sabbath afternoon stroll; so it must be inferred that a notice of furnishing goods would not be complete without reference to this inanimate object of his affections. Those for young men are slender bits of flexible wood, such as malacca and lance-wood, English blackthorn and Italian grapevine, finished at the top with curious and antique designs, while for elderly gentlemen are provided more substantial ones, with handsome beads of gold, ivory or buck-horn, that afford either a support or a protection.

XII.

Sleeve-Buttons.

In sleeve-buttons there is an opportunity of gratifying the greatest diversity of taste, for all sorts of unique designs are exhibited, such as horses, dogs, skulls, horse-shoes; but the latest of all the nobby styles are those composed of gold and onyx, set on ivory, and malachite set in gold; shirt studs to match accompany these. There are others in oxydised silver that are popular among those having a foudness for variety; but the plain gold and ivory buttons are such as are generally preferred by gentlemen to wear with plain business suits.

XIII.

Summer Overcoats.

Light meltons will hold their place for summer overcoats; colors, gray, brown and drab prevailing, and cut sacks. Silk facings are not to be discarded for overcoats, though for business coats they are to be shelved for the present. The talk is that, as the sack comes in, the velvet collar will regain its popularity also. But velveteens are waning, and there is no prospect of their holding on for the fall season. Velvets are sparingly worn, but will appear with considerable frequency in the fall promenade. In business suits, therefore, it may be noted that on the whole the tendency is in the direction of the quiet, the graceful, and natural, except in the matter of neck-gear. The scarf is still the quintessence of the artificial, and will remain so for the summer season. The tartan plaids are, however, going out, which is good news, the pale blue coming in being very considerably worn this summer. It is a sadly washed-out blue, with a cold satinish luster. The Lord Stanley scarf still maintains its position, ungraceful as it is, and having, as it has, all the air of a barricade behind which to conceal soiled linen. It is even *en regle* for full dress, and in blue and black it is mostly manufactured, figured silk being *passé*. The Gladstone scarf modified breaks the monotony of the Lord Stanley, with a narrow white facing, otherwise differing in nowise soever. As to the old-fashioned necktie, nobody reverences it now-a-days, and in full dress the white neck-tie is being gradually superseded by the Lord Stanley. With the disappearance of the natural scarf, the scarf-ring disappears altogether. In 1866 and '67, the mania for scarf-rings was almost a madness, while, for hugeness and ungainliness of shape, the like of them was never seen in shirt front and scarf ornamentation. Ghastly symbols of zoology in silver completed the abomination, and made that hideous which otherwise had been only ungainly. Then rings, holding gems or cameos, took the place of Parisian "bizzaries," which had preceded. In scarf pins, the Parisian still works its own sweet will; and, as the Lord Stanley scarf cannot well be worn without ornament, of course pins will be fashionable, for some months at least. Designs are mostly exceedingly complicated, and wrought out on a scale of dimensions suggestive of anything but the true metal. When the Lord Stanley is worn with full dress, nothing less than the true gem is admissible, which is in good taste, if the abomination must be engrafted upon full dress at all; and, intrinsically beautiful as they are, leaders of the ton will initiate a movement in favor of substituting amethyst, or topaz, for the gaudy and bizarre articles de Paris, which have ruled the winter fashion.

VASHTI.

TEARS.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Tears that trickle down our eyes!
They do not fall to earth and dry;
They soar like angels to the skies;
And, like the angels, cannot die.
For oh! our immortality
Flows through each tear—sounds in each sigh.

What waves of tears surge o'er the deep
Of sorrow, in our restless souls!
And they are strong, not weak, who weep
Those drops, from out the sea that rolls
Within their hearts forevermore;
Without a depth—without a shore!

But ah! the tears that are not wept—
The tears that never outward fall—
The tears that grief, for years, has kept
Within us—they are best of all—
The tears our eyes shall never know,
Are deeper than the tears that flow!

Each night, upon earth's flowers below
The dew comes down from darkest skies;
And every night our tears of woe
Go up, like dews, to Paradise;
To keep in bloom, and make more fair
The flowers of crowns we yet shall wear!

For, ah! the surest way to God
Is up the lonely stream of tears
That flow, when bending 'neath his rod,
And fill the tide of our years,
On laughter's billows hearts are tossed—
On waves of tears no heart is lost.

Flow on, ye tears! and bear me Home!
Flow not ye waves of deeper woe!
Flow on, ye tears, that are but foam
Of deeper waves that will not flow!
A little while—I reach the shore
Where tears flow not—forevermore!

JOHN IN NEW YORK.

A Chinese Social Gathering on the Five Points.

[From the World.]

The public were invited last night to a "Chinese social gathering" at the Five Points House of Industry. The neat chapel of the house contained, at 8 o'clock, some fifty youthful-looking Chinamen. There were no women there of that race. The rest of the audience were evidently people of the neighborhood of the Caucasian type. The apparatus visible on the stage was of a sort to puzzle a visitor who did not know, as was presently manifest, that the great feature of the occasion was the sleight-of-hand of a Chinese juggler. Flaming cloth posters were hanging on one side, covered with Chinese pictures and characters. Some English letters, mixed with the Chinese, set forth that "Dr. Ah Foon was the renowned Chinese prophet of Toolum" (he looked like a tailor of Tooley street.) His apparatus will be described when he has use for it, for at 8 o'clock there is more promise of a prayer-meeting than of a juggler show. The fifty Chinese—who became seventy five before long—sat in a body. The lack of the female element of their race was supplied by the little girls of the home and some women of that region.

Presently a singing of hymns began. The little girls sitting on the stage sang with great unction. Marvelous was the look of serene satisfaction resting upon the faces of one or two "Johnnies" who could read and sing our language. One with gold spectacles and religious developments in the coronal region of his cerebrum that would have shamed Jonathan Edwards was the wonder and admiration of the rest. Another swayed back and forth as he sang in true Methodist fervor. Another was just far enough advanced to follow the hymn when a teacher pointed out the words. Most of the Johns rolled their eyes in that way they have, which would pass for either wonder or fear. It may signify a condition of chronic amazement, or it may be indicative of "working men on the brain." This Celestial gathering was well aware that four anti-Celestial meetings were in progress at this same time; and the rolling of their eyes toward the door may have had a reference to a possible interruption of working-men, coming to nip in the bud a very large-sized Celestial flower.

The singing ceased, and Dr. Ah Foon bounced upon the scene, dressed like another Fakir of Ava, and began a speech in that inevitably melodramatic style which seems inseparable from all Chinese public displays. At first he talked "pigeon English" for the benefit of the outside barbarians. It was somewhat to this effect: "I come here see my brother; I come to here; I come to 'Merica, and I can talk 'Merica; but I can Chinese pen and ink." Then he pointed to the pictures of instruments and said: "I play China fiddle, China banjo." Then to pictures of humans and said: "Chinamen, long hair, lady China hair two yards long; this is my wife (horrid fat picture,) hair two yards long—small feet; this is a China god; China people, 400,000,000; 'Merica people, 40,000,000; I live Canton; I come to 'Merica eleven months; I can talk 'Merica."

He then delivered an oration in Chinese, which elicited bursts of enthusiastic merriment. He sang in Chinese. It was much like an "original" negro minstrel affair. Beginning his jugglery he said: "'Merica man laugh at China man because he eat rat." Meanwhile he was making a rat out of a handkerchief. Said he: "We eat rat for medicine." He made the rat seem to run over him. Then he twanged his dismal instruments and sang songs that must have been "Home, Sweet Home," to the Celestials. He eat flaming paper and said it was "pully good shupper." Some of his tricks were really wonderful. His causing snakes and pigeons to come out of impossible places was not uncommon; but his ordering a cup and a saucer to go spinning through the air, and keeping the thing up by apparent will-force as it spun through all parts of the room, was hard to understand.

MR. THOMPSON'S PRODIGAL.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

We all knew that Mr. Thompson was looking for his son, and a pretty bad one at that. That he was coming to California for this sole object was no secret to his fellow-passengers; and the physical peculiarities, as well as the moral weaknesses, of the missing prodigal were made equally plain to us through the frank volubility of the parent. "You was speaking of a young man which was hung at Red Dog for sluice-robbing," said Mr. Thompson to a steerage passenger, one day; "be you aware of the color of his eyes?" "Black," responded the passenger. "Ah," said Mr. Thompson, referring to some mental memoranda, "Charles' eyes was blue." He then walked away. Perhaps it was from this unsympathetic mode of inquiry; perhaps it was from that Western predilection to take a humorous view of any principle or sentiment persistently brought before them, that Mr. Thompson's quest was the subject of some satire among the passengers. A gratuitous advertisement of the missing Charles, addressed to "Jailers and Guardians," circulated privately among them; every body remembered to have met Charles under distressing circumstances. Yet it is but due to my countrymen to state that when it was known that Thompson had embarked some wealth in this visionary project, but little of this satire found its way to his ears, and nothing was uttered in his hearing that might bring a pang to his father's heart, or imperil a possible pecuniary advantage to the satirist. Indeed, Mr. Bracy Tibbets jocular proposition to form a joint-stock company to "prospect" for the missing youth received at one time quite serious entertainment.

Perhaps to superficial criticism Mr. Thompson's nature was not picturesque nor lovable. His history, as imparted at dinner, one day, by himself, was practical even in its singularity. After a hard and willful youth and maturity—in which he had buried a broken-spirited wife, and driven his son to sea—he suddenly experienced religion. "I got it in New Orleans in '59," said Mr. Thompson, with the general suggestion of referring to an epidemic. "Enter ye the narrer gate. Parse me the beans." Perhaps this practical quality upheld him in his apparently hopeless search. He had no clew to the whereabouts of his runaway son—indeed, scarcely a proof of his present existence. From his indifferent recollection of the boy of 12 he now expected to identify the man of 25.

It would seem that he was successful. How he succeeded was one of the few things he did not tell. There are, I believe, two versions of the story. One, that Mr. Thompson, visiting a hospital, discovered his son by reason of a peculiar hymn chanted by the sufferer, in a delirious dream of his boyhood. This version, giving as it did wide range to the finer feelings of the heart, was quite popular; and as told by the Rev. Mr. Gushington, on his return from his California tour, never failed to satisfy an audience. The other was less simple, and, as I shall adopt it here, deserves more elaboration.

It was after Mr. Thompson had given up searching for his son among the living, and had taken to the examination of cemeteries, and a careful inspection of the "cold *hic jacets* of the dead." At this time he was a frequent visitor of "Lone Mountain"—a dreary hill-top, bleak enough in its original isolation, and bleaker for the white-faced marbles by which San Francisco anchored her departed citizens, and kept them down in a shifting sand that refused to cover them, and against a fierce and persistent wind that strove to blow them utterly away. Against this ruined the old man opposed quite as persistent—a grizzled, hard a will face and a tall, crape-bound hat drawn tightly over his eyes—and so spent his days in reading the mortuary inscriptions audibly to himself. The frequency of Scriptural quotation pleased him, and he was fond of corroborating them by a pocket Bible. "That's from Psalms," he said, one day, to an adjacent grave-digger. The man made no reply. Not at all rebuffed, Mr. Thompson at once slid down into the open grave, with a more practical inquiry, "Did you ever, in your profession, come across Char-les Thompson?" "Thompson be d—d," said the grave-digger, with great directness. "Which, if he hadn't religion, I think he is," responded the old man, as he clambered out of the grave.

It was, perhaps, on this occasion that Mr. Thompson stayed later than usual. As he turned his face toward the city, lights were beginning to twinkle ahead, and a fierce wind, made visible by fog, drove him forward, or, lying in wait, charged him angrily from the corners of deserted suburban streets. It was on one of these corners that something else, quite as indistinct and malevolent, leaped upon him with an oath, a presented pistol, and a demand for money. But it was met by a will of iron and a grip of steel. The assailant and assailed rolled together on the ground. But the next moment the old man was erect; one hand grasping the captured pistol, the other clutching at arm's length the throat of a figure surly, youthful, and savage.

"Young man," said Mr. Thompson, setting his thin lips together, "what might be your name?"

"Thompson!"

The old man's hand slid from the throat to the arm of his prisoner, without relaxing its firmness.

"Char-les Thompson, come with me," he said presently, and marched his captive to the hotel. What took place there has not transpired, but it was known the next morning that Mr. Thompson had found his son.

It is proper to add to the above improbable story, that there was nothing in the young man's appearance or manners to justify it. Grave, reticent, and handsome, devoted to his newly-found parent, he assumed the emoluments and responsibilities of his new condition with a certain serious ease that more nearly approached that which San Francisco society lacked, and—rejected. Some chose to despise this quality as a tendency to "psalm-singing;" others saw in it the inherited qualities of the parent, and were ready to prophesy for the son the same hard old age. But all agreed that it was not inconsistent with the habits of money-getting, for which father and son were respected.

And yet the old man did not seem to be happy. Perhaps it was that the consummation of his wishes left him without a practical mission; perhaps—and it is the more probable—he had little love for the son he had regained. The obedience he exacted was freely given, the reform he had set his heart upon was complete; and yet, somehow, it did not seem to please him. In reclaiming his son, he had fulfilled all the requirements that his religious duty required of him, and yet the act seemed to lack sanctification. In this perplexity he read again the parable of the Prodigal Son—which he had long ago adopted for his guidance—and found that he had omitted the final feast of reconciliation. This seemed to offer the proper quality of ceremoniousness in the sacrament between himself and his son; and so, a year after the appearance of Charles, he set about giving him a party. "Invite everybody, Char-les," he said, dryly; everybody who knows that I brought you out of the wine-husks of iniquity, and the company of harlots; and bid them eat, drink, and be merry."

Perhaps the old man had another reason, not yet clearly analyzed. The fine house he had built on the sand-hills sometimes seemed lonely and bare. He often found himself trying to reconstruct, from the grave features of Charles, the little boy which he but dimly remembered in the past, and of the past, and of which lately he had been thinking a great deal. He believed this to be a sign of impending old age and childishness; but coming, one day, in his formal drawing-room, upon a child of one of the servants, who had strayed therein, he would have taken him in his arms, but the child fled from before his grizzled face. So that it seemed eminently proper to invite a number of people to his house, and, from the array of San Francisco maidenhood, to select a daughter-in-law. And then there would be a child—a boy, whom he could "rare up" from the beginning, and—love—as he did not love Charles.

We were all at the party. The Smiths, Joneses, Browns, and Robinsons also came, in that fine flow of animal spirits, unchecked by any respect for the entertainer, which most of us are apt to find so fascinating. The proceedings would have been somewhat riotous, but for the social position of the actors. In fact, Mr. Bracy Tibbets, having naturally a fine appreciation of a humorous situation, but further impelled by the bright eyes of the Jones girls, conducted himself so remarkably as to attract the serious regard of Mr. Charles Tompkins, who approached him, saying quietly: "You look ill, Mr. Tibbets; let me conduct you to your carriage. Resist, you hound, and I'll throw you through that window. This way, please; the room is close and distressing." It is hardly necessary to say that but a part of this speech was audible to the company, and that the rest was not divulged by Mr. Tibbets, who afterward regretted the sudden illness which kept him from witnessing a certain amusing incident, which the fastest Miss Jones characterized as the "richest part of the blow-out," and which I hasten to record:

It was at supper. It was evident that Mr. Thompson had overlooked much lawlessness in the conduct of the younger people, in his abstract contemplation of some impending event. When the cloth was removed he rose to his feet, and grimly tapped upon the table. A titter that broke out among the Jones girls became epidemic on one side of the board. Charles Thompson, from the foot of the table, looked up in tender perplexity. "He's going to sing a Doxology"—"He's going to pray"—"Silence for a speech," ran round the room.

"It's one year to day, Christian brothers and sisters," said Mr. Thompson, with a grim deliberation, "one year to-day since my son came home from eating of wine-husks and spending of his substance on harlots." (The tittering suddenly ceased.) "Look at him now. Char-les Thompson, stand up." (Charles Thompson stood up.) "One year ago to-day—and look at him now."

He was certainly a handsome prodigal, standing there in his cheerful evening dress—a repentant prodigal, with sad, obedient eyes turned upon the harsh and unsympathetic glance of his father. The youngest Miss Smith, from the pure depths of her foolish little heart, moved unconsciously toward him.

"It's fifteen years ago since he left my house," said Mr. Thompson, "a rovier and a prodigal. I was myself a man of sin, O Christian friends—a man of wrath and bitterness"—("Amen," from the eldest Miss Smith)—"but, praise be God, I've fled the wrath to come. It's five years ago since I got the peace that passeth understand'ng. Have you got it, friends?" (A general sub chorus of "No, no" from the girls, and "Pass the word for it," from Midshipman Coxe, of the United States sloop Wethersfield.) "Knock, and it shall be opened to you."

"And when I found the errors of my ways, and the preciousness of grace," continued Mr. Thompson, "I came to give it to my son. By sea and land I sought him far and fainted not. I did not wait for him to come to me—which the same I might have done, and justified myself by the Book of books, but I sought him out among the husks, and—" (the rest of this sentence was lost in the rustling withdrawal of the ladies). "Works, Christian friends, is my motto. By their works shall ye know them, and there is mine."

The particular and accepted work to which Mr. Thompson was alluding had turned quiet pale, and was looking fixedly toward an open door leading to the veranda, lately filled by gaping servants, and now the scene of some vague tumult. As the noise continued, a man shabbily dressed, and evidently in liquor, broke through the opposing guardians, and staggered into the room. The transition from the fog and darkness without to the glare and heat within, evidently dazzled and stupefied him. He removed his battered hat, and passed it once or twice before his eyes, as he steadied himself, but unsuccessfully, by the back of a chair. Suddenly, his wandering glance fell upon the pale face of Charles Thompson; and, with a gleam of childlike recognition, and a weak, falsetto laugh, he darted forward, caught at the table, upset the glasses, and literally fell upon the prodigal's breast.

"Sha'ly! you d—d ol' scoun'rel, hoo rar ye!"

"Hush!—sit down!—hush!" said Charles Thompson, hurriedly endeavoring to extricate himself from the embrace of his unexpected guest.

"Look at 'im!" continued the stranger, unheeding the admonition, but suddenly holding the unfortunate Charles at arms' length in loving and undisguised admiration of his festive appearance. "Look at i'm! Ain't he nasty? Sha'ls, I'm prow of yer!"

"Leave the house!" said Mr. Thompson, rising, with a dangerous look in his cold, gray eye. "Char-les, how dare you?"

"Simmer down, ole man! Sha'ls who'sth' ol' bloat? Eh?"

"Hush, man; here, take this!" With nervous hands, Charles Thompson filled a glass with liquor. "Drink it and go—until to-morrow—any time, but—leave us!—go now!" But even then, ere the miserable wretch could drink, the old man, pale with passion, was upon him. Half carrying him in his powerful arms, half dragging him through the circling crowd of frightened guests, he had reached the door, swung open by the waiting servants, when Charles Thompson started from a seeming stupor, crying:

"Stop!"

The old man stopped. Through the open door the fog and wind drove chilly. "What does this mean?" he asked, turning a baleful face on Charles.

"Nothing—but stop—for God's sake. Wait till to-morrow, but not to-night. Do not—I implore you—do thing."

There was something in the tone of the young man's voice—something, perhaps, in the contact of the struggling wretch he held in his powerful arms; but a dim, indefinite fear took possession of the old man's heart. "Who," he whispered hoarsely, "is this man?"

Charles did not answer.

"Stand back, there, all of you," thundered Mr. Thompson, to the crowding guests around him. "Char-les—come here! I command you—I—I—I—beg you—tell me who is this man?"

Only two persons heard the answer that came faintly from the lips of Charles Thompson:

"Your son."

When day broke over the bleak sand-hills, the guests had departed from Mr. Thompson's banquet halls. The lights still burned dimly and coldly in the deserted rooms—deserted by all but three figures, that huddled together in the chill drawing-room, as if for warmth. One lay in drunken slumber on a couch; at his feet sat he who had been known as Charles Thompson; and beside them, haggard and shrunken to half his size, bowed the figure of Mr. Thompson, his gray eye fixed, his elbows upon his knees, and his hands clasped over his ears, as if to shut out the sad, entreating voice that seemed to fill his ears.

"God knows I did not set about to wilfully deceive. The name I gave that night was the first that came into my thought—the name of one whom I thought dead—the dissolute companion of my shame. And when you questioned further, I used the knowledge that I gained from him to touch your heart to set me free—only, I swear, for that! But when you told me who you were, and I first saw the opening of another life before me—then—then—. O, sir, if I was hungry, homeless, and reckless when I would have robbed you of your gold, I was heart-sick, helpless, and desperate when I would have robbed you of your love."

The old man stirred not. From his luxurious couch the newly-found prodigal snored peacefully.

"I had no father I could claim. I never knew a home but this. I was tempted. I have been happy—very happy."

He rose and stood before the old man.

"Do not fear that I shall come between your son and his inheritance. To-day I leave this place, never to return. The world is large, sir, and, thanks to your kindness, I now see the way by which an honest livelihood is gained. Good-by. You will not take my hand? Well, well, Good-by."

He turned to go. But when he had reached the door he suddenly came back, and raising with both hands the grizzled head, he kissed it once or twice.

"Char-les."

There was no reply.

"Char-les!"

The old man rose with a frightened air, and tottered feebly to the door. It was open. There came to him the awakened tumult of a great city, in which the prodigal's footsteps were lost forever.

WISHING.

When I reflect how little I have done,
And add to that how little I have seen,
Then furthermore how little I have won
Of joy, or good, how little known or been;
I long for other life more full, more keen,
And yearn to change with such as well have run.
Yet reason mocks me—nay, the soul, I ween,
Granted her choice would dare to change with none,
No—not to feel, as Blondel, when his lay
Pierced the strong tower, and Richard answered it—
No, not to do, as Eustace on the day
He left fair Calais to her weeping fit—
No, not to be Columbus, waked from sleep,
When his new world rose from the charmed deep.
—[Good Words.

Crime as a Disease.

An Edinburgh savant, Dr. Bruce Thompson, has recently published an essay upon crime as a disease. He offers the following propositions:

1. That crime being hereditary in the criminal class, measures are called for to break up the caste and community of the class.

2. That transportation and long sentences of habitual criminals are called for in order to lessen the criminal offenders.

3. That old offenders can scarcely be reclaimed, and that juveniles brought under very early training are more hopeful, but even those are apt to relapse into their hereditary tendency.

4. That crime is so nearly allied to insanity as to be chiefly a psychological study.

The doctor enforces his theory by statements, of which the following may be taken as a sample: "The analogy of what happens by training among lower animals proves that class habits must necessarily be transmitted to the different classes of society. I do not think that the transmission of thieving and other criminal habits forms any exception to other analogies. One of the most remarkable examples of a criminal family I know of was that of three brothers who had families amounting to fifteen members in all. Of these, fourteen were utterers of base coin; the fifteenth appeared to be exceptional, but at length was detected in setting fire to his house after insuring it for four times its value. In the prison, under my medical charge, one hundred prisoners are known to be from fifty families. Of one alone are eight prisoners; often two or three at a time from a single family."

ANT AND GRASSHOPPER.

A Fable by Josh Billings.

[From the New York Weekly.]

Once on a previous time, about 400,000 years ago, in the old ov the moon, during a verry dry spell ov weather, just after a hard frost when grass butter was skass, while venus was an evening star, an old ant, who had lost all her front teeth, and was twisted with the rhumatis, sot in an easy chair, near the front door of an ant hill, superintending a phatt kurnell of wheat, wich the yung ants were trieing to get down cellar into their house.

Jisst then along cum a loafing grasshopper smoking a pipe, and singing, "Begone dull care, i pray thee begone from me," and spicing the old ant, giving orders tew the young ants, he stopped to have a talk with her.

"Good morning, old mother Industry, good morning!" said the grassbug. "A fine cernel of wheat that, yu are rolling in!"

"Have yu herd the grate nous?"

"Dreadful sharp frost last night!

"Winter will soon set in i reckon!

"I herd the owls hute last nite!

"Terribel bad acksident on the Harlem road yesterday!

"When do yu think specie payments will be took up!

"Thare! mi pipe has gone out, kant yu lend me a match?

"How menny ants hav yu got in yure village?

"Enny sickness amungst them?

"I wonder if there iz enny truth in the dispatch, that the pissimires, down on Sandy Creek, hav all struck for higher wages?

"Who do yu think yure ants will vote for, for justiss uv the peace?

"What is yure solid opinyun ov the new license law, will it make rum enny skarse?r

"Do you buy enny grocerys ov old Ferguson, i hope not, he is a mean old skinflinter, he sold me only last week, a pece ov bar soap for some beeswax.

"The world iz gitting more full ov wussness every day!

"I wonder if thare iz enny truth in what every boddy sez about old Square Benson, that he kant pay, only now and then sum ov his dets!

"Do you see much ov the krickets now-a-days?

"I should really like tew know how they are gitting along; rather tuff times for them i guess, yu don't think they will winter, do yu?

"When duz the moon change now-a-days?

"Hav yu got any onion seed tew spare, that yu kan rekommend?

"Dew yu think England will ever pay the Allabarmer klaims?

"I kant see what makes the cockroaches so stuck up, i met one this morning, and before i could put two civil questions at him he wuz out ov sight.

"Sum folks are in sich a swetting hurry!

"Aint thare sum good law agin the spiders bildin their webs in the grass?

"How much wheat haz yure ants got laid up; yu must hev sum tu spare?

"I wonder if it wont up and rain, before to-morrow?

"They tell me that maple sugar iz a drug in the market, owing to its peculiar muchness; yu kant tell, kan yu, whether this iz so or not, i wish you could!

"Mi opinyun now iz, that he who lives to see next year, will see buckwheat a bigg crop!

"I overheard the older hens say, az i cum past naber Sherman's lower barn this morning, that eggs waz getting a good deal onplenty, and they must git tew work agin!

"Well! i am in an awful hurry, i am going down tew tend a jumping match between Springsteel and Steelspring, two yung grasshoppers; this tew be the hop ov the seazon.

"I must be a going!

"I am uncommon sorry i kant stay longer, and make yu a good visit!

"By the way! Old mother Industry, i have got a profound sekret that i want to tell yu, but i wouldn't hav it known bi ennyboddy for awl the world, if it should git out once, it would ruin me!"

"Then keep the sekret yureself," spoke the ant, "it iz worth more to yu than ennyboddy else."

This iz every word the bizzy old ant sed, but kept her eye all the time on the phatt keernel ov wheat, and the loafing grasshopper moved off, whistling "Sally cum up."

REMARKS.

This is the way with all loafers, if they kant steal yure time with idle questions, their last dodge iz to steal yure credulity with an idle sekret.

THE JUNK TRADE.

What Becomes of the Odds and Ends of Things.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

People of an inquiring turn of mind often ask themselves the question, what becomes of old and worn-out articles? Where do all the old clothes go to? What becomes of the thousand and one works in wood, iron and metal? In what nooks or corners, nay in what magazines are deposited the countless tons of paper that are daily used for the purposes of diffusing news, epistolary correspondence, account books, or the more ignoble occupation of serving as bags for the grocer, fruiterer, confectioner, or other tradesmen? Where are the millions of papers that have issued from the presses of this city for the last twenty years? Can the publishers tell? Can the wearers of male and female garments now lay their hands on one-tenth of those they have used during the same time? What hiding place covers the innumerable bottles that the thirsty citizens of San Francisco have helped to empty since her foundation? We might go on asking questions sufficient to fill a column, and no satisfactory answer could be given to our queries. The articles in question appear, after a certain time, to acquire the property of making themselves invisible—placing themselves beyond the scope of mortal ken—or, rather, to have returned to what we will venture to call their original nothingness. But there is one man who could give you some information on that head, and render what was before mysterious, plain. We have been before that mighty personage, and will introduce him to the readers of the Bulletin as the Junkman. Everything waste and that is generally accounted valueless—old rags, clothes, paper, iron, etc.—is denominated "junk," and is the object of quite a brisk trade, and gives employment to a large number of persons. These we will classify as

CHIFFONIERS, PROFESSIONAL AND CASUAL.

Chiffonier is a French word, signifying rag picker, and as it is a more comprehensive term than the English and American expletive, we propose to make use of it. Outside their professional character and the hours that are devoted to its exercise, chiffoniers differ in no wise from the rest of the community. They are, in the true sense of the phrase, "pickers up of unconsidered trifles." old coats, old pants, pieces of old cloth, silk, cotton, rope, paper, fragments of iron, copper and brass—nothing comes amiss to them. We have intimated above that they are divisible as professionals and casuals. The professionals number about 200; the casuals are far more numerous. The professionals are taken from all nationalities; but the Chinese, which number about one-half, is the predominant. They are, too, of various grades, and own to various ages. The regular boy chiffoniers number about one-third of the whole. Some have bags, other baskets; some hand carts, others wagons. They progress, step by step, from one branch of the profession to another. First, the aspirant, arming himself with a bag or basket, goes in search of what he can pick up; but, as the bag does not hold much and he has to wander far and near in order to replenish it, and come each time to deposit his burden at the junkshop, one half of the day is lost. However, he saves money after some time, exchanges his bag or basket for a hand-cart, and then he can lay in a large stock of apparently useless articles, and his gains increase. In some instances, these accumulate so that he is enabled to purchase a wagon. The wages earned are something to ponder over these bad times, for the field is an extensive one and the demand always brisk, though, to be sure, the majority of people have no calling that way, and it is indeed a shame that any honest citizen should be compelled to resort to such a means of earning a living. Boys earn half a dollar a day, and men $1½, $2 and $3, and we learned that one, a master of his profession, makes $90 a month. So much for the professionals. The casuals are numerous these bad times; they consist of all kinds and classes; boys who, not going to school on Saturday, have the day to themselves, manage to be supplied with funds for candy; children and women from hard-up families who gather up every little rag or bit of rope or iron, in order to raise a few cents at the junk-store, wherewith to buy bread.

WHERE JUNK IS OBTAINED.

Every waste piece of ground becomes a junk mine. The wind blows thither rags and paper, and pieces of scrap iron, etc., get scattered over it, from time to time. Here you may see boys or Chinamen with baskets at work—the latter using rods with hooks at the end to fish up the waifs and strays, and deposit them in their baskets. But back yards and dumps are the chief placers of the *chiffonier*. Here they find old gunny bags, bottles, broken glass, rags, rope, etc. Every one may not know what dumps are. They are places at the foot of Mission and Fourth streets where rubbish may be shot in order to help to make more ground for the wants of our merchants and shippers. About a dozen may be seen at each of these places working away industriously, fishing out treasure trove from the heap. Ships, too, are sources of junk: all the old ropes, rigging, copper, etc., is regularly sold and speedily pounced on by dealers in the article. One named Camman, who sells to the extent of $30,000 per annum, obtains all his junk in this manner. Captains and owners sometimes make as much as $2,000 or $3,000 for one single lot. The Navy Yard, too, is another abiding place of junk, all the old and worn out materials belonging to the men-of-war are collected here, and sold by auction every five or six months. About 30 tons accumulate in this time, and this is sold at prices varying from $15 to $80 per ton according as the bidding is brisk or the reverse. Junk, too, comes here all the way from the Sandwich, and even from the Society Islands, 20 or 30 tons at a time. We shall next set forth

WHAT BECOMES OF IT.

and for this purpose, must classify it according to the different materials which are comprehended under that designation There are manilla rope, hemp rope, canvas, bags, rags, paper, bottles, broken glass, old iron, brass, lead and copper. The best rope is sold at lumber mills to tie up lath, etc.; it costs about two cents a pound, and is sold for 2½ cents, and the portion that cannot be used in this way is made into wrapping paper. Rope is also used for making oakum. The canvas, when good, is bought for three cents a pound; it and the pieces of old cloth are sold chiefly to the proprietors of the Woolen Mills, where it is broken up into a kind of down, and is used for the warp of cloth. The rags and paper are made into paper. The bottles are purchased by wine and spirit merchants, chemists, etc. The broken glass, which must be green to be of any use to the junk dealers, is sold at the bottle works, and appears again doing its former duty. The iron is sold at the rolling mills and foundries, and fetches from sixteen to thirty dollars per ton. Here it is melted up and issued again in bars, etc. Tin and lead are used up in the same manner. Copper finds a market in China. One dealer told us that the Chinese merchants were his best customers.

The Chinese make cash out of it, and use it to ornament their junks with; some of these latter have ornaments of this kind worth $10,000. The copper is bought at 8½ cents per pound, and sells at 9½ to 10 cents. Thus we see that, though unconscious of it, we were continually meeting old acquaintances in new garbs; our old coats turn up again rejuvenated; the emigrant, after a few years wears on his back, the canvas that carried him to this country; the taste of the cup that inebriates, and after he drinks his morning's soda water from the same bottle now that he did a year ago, and the reader of the Bulletin will probably read the same broad sheet, though containing different items, a few months hence About 800 tons of junk is shipped to New York; the freight is $15 a ton. The consignee is Harley of the above city. The ships make the voyage around the Horn. The brother of the above named consignee, Chas. Harley, Davis street, is

THE GIANT JUNK DEALER

of this city. He employs one man who does nothing but weigh; and so incessant is the stream of chiffoniers at times that a contest for the possession of the weighing machine may often be seen. The foot-path, in front, is constantly covered with bales of rags, etc., ready for exportation. About 150 chiffoniers sell there every day, besides all the small dealers sell their rags, paper and canvas to him.

SUMMARY.

There are fourteen dealers in San Francisco. Their united business is worth about $160,000. Only a small per centage is sold to the paper mill at Santa Cruz—the greater proportion being exported. All the iron is sold at the rolling mills. Two hundred thousand bags are sold yearly to the farmers and produce merchants; and about 1,000,000 of bottles are picked up in and out of the rag places, and put into use again during the same space of time. One point above this business is the immense quantity of junk for paper-making which is exported, bearing the charge of freight to New York, is there made into paper, pays freight again coming back here, and gives profits to the several persons through whose hands it goes. Why could not all this be converted into paper in our own city?

A NICE CORRESPONDENT.

The glow and the glory are plighted
To darkness, for evening is come;
The lamp in Glebe Cottage is lighted,
The birds and the sheep-bells are dumb.
I'm alone at my casement, for *Pappy*
Is summoned to dinner to Kew;
I'm alone, my dear Fred, but I'm happy—
I'm thinking of you.

I wish you were here. Were I duller
Than dull you'd be dearer than dear;
I am dressed in your favorite color—
Dear Fred, how I wish you were here.
I am wearing my lazuli necklace,
The necklace you fastened askew!
Was there ever so rude or so reckless
A darling as you?

I want you to come and pass sentence
On two or three books with a plot;
Of course you know "Janet's Repentance?"
I'm reading Sir Waverly Scott,
The story of Edgar and Lucy,
How thrilling, romantic, and true;
The Master (his bride was a goose!)
Reminds me of you.

To-day, in my ride, I've been crowning
The beacon; its magic still lures;
For up there you discoursed about Browning,
That stupid old Browning of yours.
His vogue and his verse are alarming,
I'm anxious to give him his due;
But Fred, he's not nearly so charming
A poet as you.

I heard how you shot at The Beeches,
I saw how you rode Chanticleer,
I have read the report of your speeches
And echoed the echoing cheer.
There's a whisper of hearts you are breaking,
I envy their owners, I do!
Shall marvel that Fortune is making
Her idol of you.

Alas for the world and its dearly
Bought triumph and fugitive bliss!
Sometimes I half wish I were merely
A plain or a penniless miss;
But perhaps one is best with a measure
Of pelf, and I'm not sorry, too,
That I'm pretty, because it's a pleasure,
My dearest, to you.

Your whim is for frolic and fashion,
Your taste is for letters and art,
This rhyme is the commonplace passion
That glows in a fond woman's heart.
Lay it by in a dainty deposit
For relics we all have a few!
Love, some day they'll print it, because it
Was written to you.

HUMORS OF THE CENSUS.

How Officer O'Flaherty Interviewed the Bastes.

[From the New York World.]

When it had been fully determined to take the animal census of the city, the astute superintendent called his men about him, instructed them plainly and fully as to their duties, but, as luck would have it, there were some of his men who were a little, just a little, thick-headed—this fact being, perhaps, to some extent due to that other fact, that these heads had been so often used in trying to understand the mandates of their ancient king, King Kennedy. Such wearing work is destructive of the acutest intellects.

There was officer O'Flaherty, who could not—do what he might, cudgel his own brains as he often had cudgled those of others—catch the full drift of the remarks of his superior. He went from the presence outwardly confident, but inwardly shaky. Other officers were in the same frame of mind, but be it ours to see what Mr O'Flaherty did.

First he called on Mrs. Monaghan who keeps a little liquor store on the dock.

"Mrs. Monaghan, mam," says he.

"Mr. O'Flaherty, sir," says she, "and how do you find yourself this hot weather?"

"Stimin," says he, "and how is it with you, mam?"

"Fone; and wad ye take a little dhrop!" says she.

"I wad, and thank ye kindly, mam," says he.

So they 'took their drinks, touching glasses over the counter. It was as though the full-faced orb of the sun hob-nobbed with a full with the small-pox.

"An' I wanted to see ye, mam," says he, "on a bit of a wild-goose chase; for the ould one is afther sendin' me to what the reporthers—bad cess to them, they's worse than the repaythers—calls 'interviewing the bastes.'"

"And sure that's mighthy sthrange, Mr. O'Flaherty," says she.

"You are right, it is," says he, "for I've got to take the census of the bastes of horses."

"None of your chaff, Mr. O'Flaherty," says she; "shure all the world knows that the dumb bastes hasn't any sinses."

"Be off wid your joken, mam," says he, "for I've got to find out how many there is of thim, and all that."

"Oho! this you're to torment the poor crathers, and what'll Mr. Bergh be doin' all the time. An' they came to me wid their impidence, and axed me how old I was! Old to be sure, and me but forty, and thim to insult me—me, the mother of siven children," says she.

"Wad ye give me a squint at the paper?" says he.

"I wad, an' wilcome," says she.

So she got the paper, and Mr. O'Flaherty examined it, for he was a fine scholar; there he saw his plans laid down for him. He took another drink, thanked Mrs. Monaghan kindly, and set out on his travels.

He knew a fine cow-shed hard-by, and armed with all confidence and many drinks, thither wended his way. He looked through the cracks of the door, and saw that madam was at home. He rapped—for Irish courtesy is great—but received no reply. He rapped again and listened, but heard only the monotonous munching of hay, and the rubbing of the lady's back against the stall.

"Madam," says he, "I see you, and wad you kindly let me in, for its sadly in need of rest I am, wid me thrampin' round all night an' not a dhrap of liquor to be had for love or money, bad cess to capthain Jourdan."

Still he received no reply, and again he rapped, somewhat louder than before.

"Mrs. Mooly," says he, "an' you're a fine cow; let me in, you shpalpeen, or I'll break every bone in your body, and I'll twist your horns till they look like Pat Mulligan's brindle. It's only the cinsus I'm afther, an' divil a bit afther the excise. How old are ye, mam, and how many childer have ye, an' wot's your visible means of support, an' what does your husband do for a livin', an' how many boarders have ye, and what's their names, an' where were ye born?"

But the poor cow braced its back against the crib to keep from falling, and mumbled the hay.

Mr. O'Flaherty was discouraged. He locked his hat over his left eye, and he, too, leaned for support.

How long he leaned there is unknown, but presently a nanny-goat came by and stopped before him, for there she saw a copy of the Morning Slasher, and stopped to eat it, for certain newspapers are very digestible to the tough stomach of the goat. She eats them in preference to garbage. O'Flaherty looked at her with his uncovered eye, and beckoned to her with a feebly-crooked forefinger.

"Ma-a-a," said the goat.

"An' is it your ma that you want, my purthy crathur? Sure she's the same as I'm loookin' afther. She's within, choild; she's within. Shpake to her, perhaps she'll recognize the voice of her offspring. How old are you, machree?"

The goat sprang up on a big paving-stone which towered above the rest, stared a minute, and then bounded off.

Again was Mr. O'Flaherty disheartened. There is a pig within the shed, and just then it happened to say "o'ee."

"Are you there, honey?" said O'Flaherty.

"O'ee," said the pig.

"Is it 'come in,' you say? An' how the divil can I come in whin ye kape the door latched. Open immajitly, I say, under pinalty av the law. There's a lot av yes there, I know, an' its my juty to take yer cinsus."

But the pig and the cow were not thus to be moved. O'Flaherty whistled, and cursed Captain Jourdan, the government, the cow, the pig, and the goat. Then he thought he had an idea. He returned to Mrs. Monaghan's.

"Mrs. Monaghan, mam," says he, "they won't."

"Make thim," says she.

"I can't," says he, "but I'll make out my report in your back parlor av yer willing."

"To be sure," says she, "and manny's the good turn you've done me, and have a dhrop, Mr. O'Flaherty."

"An' thank you kindly, I will," says he.

So there the two sat and concocted a strange report. The authorities to whom Mr. O'Flaherty reported were greatly amazed by finding that he had handed in something like the following:

Name?—Mrs. Mooly.
Age?—Divil a one o' me knows.
Occupation?—Chewin' hay and blating.
Real estate?—Howly murder! kin a cow hold property?
Personal estate?—Wot's that?
Place of birth?—A woodshed.
Parentage?—Don't know the age, and she don't pay rent.
Any children?—Yis, a goat.
Married during the year?—Yis.
Children attending school?—Kin a goat go to school?
Read and write?—No, but reads the Slasher.
Deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or an idiot?—Ivery one of thim.
Citizen of United States?—Mother of Moses.

A STORY FROM THE NILE.

How a Syrian Fought an Alligator.

[From De Leon's Askaros Kassis.]

When at last the boat settled down, the Syrian plunged into the stream, and keeping his head well above it, struck out for the shore at a point where he saw it shelving down to the water's edge, fringed with long rushes. Strong as the current was, he breasted it successfully, and was reaching shoal water—with a heart full of good resolves and thankfulness for his preservation and rebounding from his late despair—when suddenly he saw, to his surprise, a dark object resembling an old log floating from the muddy bank toward him. As there was no current from the shore this struck him as strange; but his surprise was changed into horror when the object approached nearer, disclosing to his gaze, under the bright moonlight, the scaly back and unshapely bulk of the crocodile. Most dreaded of all the tenants of the slimy flood, though but rarely seen so low down the water, with a movement indicating the vast propulsive power in its short forearms and muscular tail—lashing the river into foam as it forged upwards—Daoud could distinguish his sharp snout elevated above the flood, and the small, glittering, serpent-like eyes it fixed on its destined prey.

Each second brought the fell monster nearer the man; while the huge jaws would occasionally open, displaying the sharp, double row of glistening teeth which armed them—then close again with a snap like the music of castanets resounding through the stillness. Imminent and deadly was the peril, as Daoud well knew; but he lost no heart or hope. His nerves, steeled to danger in its most fearful shape during the recent trials, did not fail him now. But he felt a deadly sickness of heart for an instant at the new and hideous form of the peril thus suddenly confronting him at the very moment of his fancied escape from all his danger; just when he was making his good resolves for a tranquil future. Never before had he encountered this dread monster, but he knew its nature and its habits well; for he had often heard Arabs of the Upper Nile tell of their encounters with and victories over it; and he therefore understood which way the path of safety lay. He allowed the greedy monster to approach within two lengths of him—simply floating himself on the surface of the water, and a wary eye fixed on every movement of his adversary. Flight he knew would be speedy and certain death. He waited until he could see the very twinkle of its hungry eye—then dived, down into the flood, his dagger bare in his right hand! The moment after, the huge bulk of the crocodile seemed convulsed with a sudden pang as it abruptly twisted itself round, lashing the water into foam with its terrible tail, and snapping its jaws fiercely together, while its snaky eye emitted sparks of fire! Then it sullenly sunk under the water, too, and the calm moonlight shone on the rippling river, showing no form of man or reptile on its agitated surface.

But the water where the crocodile had sunk was discolored by a dark red stain, which showed the Syrian's dagger had found a vulnerable spot. He had dived beneath the scaly armor which protected it from above, and struck an upward blow. Next moment the man rose again to the surface twenty yards further down stream, and struck out vigorously for the shore, but the current seized and bore him still further down. And so on it floated, in pursuit, his wounded but not disabled enemy—fiercer and more savage from his injury, and displaying now those last energies hidden under its cumbrous and mail-clad carcass. Thrice when on the very verge of being seized and crushed between those mighty jaws—which vainly snapped together like the huge portcullis of some feudal castle—did the Syrian escape destruction by suddenly diving down. And thrice did he stab with his keen poignard into the unprotected flesh of his foe under the forearm; while deeper grew the tinge of the waters as the huge amphibium still sustained under the deep wounds of its desperate antagonist—whose human intelligence, craft and courage waged war against its superior strength.

All length it seemed human intellect, when backed by courage, was destined to conquer brute force—even a conflict apparently unequal as this, for after the third plunge the huge scaly bulk seemed to float almost hopelessly to the water, while the river ran red with life tide ebbing from the ghastly wounds, and the dim eye shone no more with hate, but had an almost human expression of agony and despair lurking in its filmy and glaring orbs. The crocodile was nigh struggling in its death throes, and the mighty frame seemed contracted and convulsed with the near approach of the final spasm. The man was nowhere to be seen. Just then, panting, worn, exhausted but still unwounded, Daoud, the dagger in his right hand, rose to the surface, but unhappily within a yard of the almost vanquished monster. The scaly thing saw him, and with a mighty effort of expiring energy struck out wildly with his strong tail. It fell, like the flail on the head of the Syrian, stretching him senseless and powerless beside his enemy! The next moment the dying crocodile twisted his body round, opened his mighty jaws with a final and convulsive effort—and when they closed again within them was the writhing body of the Syrian, caught as in some huge trap, which crushed bone, muscle, sinew, and flesh into one undistinguishable mass! And, locked tight in the death spasm, those jaws never unclosed again. But the scaly bulk of the crocodile, bearing in its dead jaw the corpse of its destroyer floating down the current of the Nile, under the still moonlight to the open sea; which was to retain the relics of both, until the hour shall come when the sea shall give up its dead.

"MR. THOMPSON, SIR."

How Smith Asked the Old Man.

Smith had just asked Mr. Thompson's daughter if she would give him a lift out of bachelordom, and she said "Yes." It therefore became absolutely necessary to get the old gentleman's permission, so, as Smith said, the arrangements might be made to hop the conjugal twig. Smith said he'd rather pop the interrogatories to all of old Thompson's daughters and sisters, and his lady cousins and his aunt Hannah in the country, and the whole of his female relations, than ask old Thompson. But it had to be done, and so he sat down and studied out a speech which he was to disgorge at old Thompson the very first time he got a shy at him. So Smith dropped in on him one Sunday evening, when all the family had wandered around to meeting, and found him doing a sum in beer measure.

"How are you, Smith?" said old Thompson, as the former walked in, white as a piece of chalk, and trembling as if he had swallowed a condensed earthquake.

Smith was afraid to answer, because he wasn't sure about that speech. He knew he had to keep his grip on it while he had it there, or it would slip from him quicker than an oiled eel through an auger hole. So he blurted out—

"Mr. Thompson, sir: Perhaps it may be unknown to you, that during an extended period of some five years I have been busily engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise."

"Is that so, keepin' it a secret all this time, while I thought you were tendin' store? Well, by George, you're one of them, now ain't you?"

Smith had begun to think it all over again, to get the run of it,

"Mr. Thompson, sir: Perhaps it may not be unknown to you, that during the extended period of five years I have been busily engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise, with the determination to secure a sufficient maintenance—"

"Sit down, Smith, and help yourself to beer. Don't stand there holdin' your hat like a blind beggar with paralysis. I never have seen you behave yourself so queer in all my born days."

Smith had been knocked out again, and so he had to wander back once more and take a fresh start.

"Mr. Thompson, sir: It may not be unknown to you, that during an extended period of five years I have been engaged in the prosecution of a commercial enterprise, with the determination to procure a sufficient maintenance—"

"A which ance?" asked old Thompson, but Smith held out to the last word, as if it was his only chance, and went on—

"In the hope that some day I might enter wedlock, and bestow my earthly possessions upon one whom I might call my own. I have been a lonely man, sir, and have felt that it is not good for man to be alone; therefore I would—"

"Neither is it, Smith; I'm glad you dropped in. How's the old man?"

"Mr. Thompson, sir," said Smith, in despairing confusion, raising his voice to a yell, "it may not be unknown to you that, during an extended period of a lonely man I have been engaged to enter wedlock, and bestowed all my enterprise on one whom I could determine to be good for certain possessions—no, I mean—that is—that Mr. Thompson, sir, it may not be unknown—"

"And then, again, it may. Look here, Smith, you'd better lay down and take something warm—you ain't well."

Smith, sweating like a four-year-old colt, went in again. "Mr. Thompson, sir: it may not be lonely to you to prosecute me, whom you, a friend, for a commercial maintenance, but—but—eh—dang it—Mr. Thompson, it—"

"O, Smith, you talk like a fool. I never seen such a first-class idiot in the course of my whole life. What's the matter with you, anyhow?"

"Mr. Thompson, sir," said Smith, in an agony of bewilderment, "it may not be known that you prosecuted a lonely man who is not good for a commercial period of wedlock for some five years, but—"

"See here, Mr. Smith, you're drunk, and if you can't behave better than that, you'd better leave. If you don't I'll chuck you out, or I'm a Dutchman."

"Mr. Thompson, sir," said Smith, frantic with despair, "it may not be unknown to you that my earthly possessions are engaged to enter wedlock five years with a sufficiently lonely man, who is not good for a commercial maintenance—"

"The very deuce he isn't! Now you jist git up and git, or I'll knock what little brains out of you you've got left."

With that old Thompson took Smith and shot him in the street as if he'd run him against a locomotive going at the rate of forty miles an hour. Before old Thompson had time to shut the front door, Smith collected his legs and one thing and another that were lying around on the pavement, arranged himself in a vertical position, and yelled out—

"Mr. Thompson, sir: It may not be known to you—"

Which made the old man so wretched mad that he went out and set a bull terrier on Smith before he had a chance to lift a brogan, and there was a scientific dog fight, with odds in favor of the dog, for he had an awful hold for such a small animal.

Smith afterwards married the girl, and lived happily about two months. At the end of that time he told a confidential friend that he would willingly take more trouble and undergo a million more dog bites to get rid of her.

DEAD-WEIGHTS OF LOVE.

Marriage, with all its trials and cares, is, after all, a fixed basis and starting-point. If a wife is a social mill-stone, a man usually makes up his mind to carry the dead-weight philosophically. He knows very well he must not hope to run a brilliant race with the encumbrance round his neck, and that at least he has met his fate and must be resigned to it. But a long engagement, while it ties one as fatally, and almost as effectually, as marriage, still leaves the mind unsettled. It seriously cramps the energies, and the victim is always looking forward anxiously to the doom which he must some day encounter. He is practically a husband, without the well-ordered plan of life and set duties of that important animal. He has no home; valuable time is frittered away in stereotyped visits, and in idle walks with the fair one, while victims whose fate is sealed are at least able to boast that they have got beyond these preliminary evils, and have nothing to fear or hope beyond the dry routine of domestic affection. Men who thus tie themselves up in moral bonds which they are incapable of breaking may be invariably regarded as failures in the active competition of the world. You know they will never get on, or, at least, that they will make no brilliant mark upon society. They have chosen—at a time when the intellect and the will should be free—to submit to a cruel social bondage, and they must be content to see better men who have no burdens to bear win the position they might in happier circumstances have filled. Few men with original and powerful minds ever venture upon this dangerous and traditionary domain of love. They are not of the stuff which willingly endures mere conventional obligations, and are perhaps too selfish to allow any idol of clay to monopolize the most precious years of their existence. The man who shipwrecks on this dangerous matrimonial rock is usually one of those truthful, honest souls who love once and once only. A hermit, perhaps, who has regarded women as mere dolls, until the face appeared which fascinated and bound him in a life-long spell. He is utterly incapable, in the early stage of bondage, of believing that better or nobler women may be found; or that his mind a few years hence will contain no vestige of the sentiment which boils in it now, He slips quietly into the fatal noose, and is ensnared for life. You pity and advise him, but advice is lost upon a man who regards love as something sublime, who has Utopian ideas of faith and truth, and who enters upon his long career of spooning, proud of having had the good fortune to win a heart. He does not know that hearts are cheap commodities, which may be gathered like blackberries, or that the fair one would have tied herself as readily to any one who exhibited sufficient docility to go through the dread trial of the priest and the church. The man is intoxicated with the first draught of that fatal elixir which destroys so much that is noble and commanding in the male animal. Never much given to either dissipation or frolic, he now becomes one of the tamest lions, and talks platitudes—the natural language of a lover—with infinite volubility and gusto. He quotes colorless, feeble poetry, and swears by bright moons and twinkling stars. Lunacy and love are, after all, kindred diseases, and the diagnosis of both is singularly alike. No life, he imagines, can be so supremely happy as wedded bliss. He pictures a cottage with the "one faithful heart" to share it with him. He believes he will never tire of repeating such original and refined endearments as "love" and "darling," and is fully convinced that his career will always be a pleasing round of kissing, music, and poetry. He refuses to look at the ugly side of life, at its harsh trials, and at the tremendous difficulty of making a mark in the world without active exertion. The original defect in his mind, which predisposed him to saddle himself with a burden compared with which the budget of Bunyan's pilgrim is a trifle, effectually crushes anything like enterprise. He plods on in business, and waits for something "to turn up." At school, the false maxims of the copy-books taught him that virtue is always rewarded, and he carries the blunder with him through life. He waits for some rich merchant to take him into partnership—for men, like the Brothers Cheeryble, to discover and take him by the hand, or for some happy accident which will push him, without exertion on his part, into fortune and fame. Such a man has always a tale on his tongue of millionaires, once wretchedly poor, who have risen by "good conduct" to eminence. But he fails to realize that the gulf between wealth and poverty has been bridged over by energetic industry and dauntless enterprise. Of course he is prepared to wait patiently for many years before he solders the collar of perpetual bondage about his neck, and he wears the counterfeit and galling badge of slavery with the provoking pride of a weak mind. He is pointed at as one of the dull sailers on the voyage of life—slow and sure; a man who will never be rich; but, on the other hand, whose extreme caution will save him from absolute poverty. He hates fast people, and is always content to jog on under his topsails in the most steady breeze, while the other craft are staggering under every stitch of canvas.

But even a mind of this calibre will grow, even though its period of bloom may never be reached. Disappointment, the bitter school in which we all learn the best philosophy with which to combat the world, robs him of much of his sentiment, and perhaps disproves the ancient wisdom of the school-books. He learns that success is only won by those who seek it, and that fortune, fickle jade as she is, has no smile for the laggard or the dreamer. He becomes tired of his burden, and ceases to talk platitudes in the now dreary moonlight walks. The woman of his choice, he finds, has a mind of the true stereotype feminine order. He has long fathomed it, and knows the ruts in which it works, and the secret springs of its action. She, at the end of five years, is just the same silly girl—older, but not one whit wiser; while he has learned that the world is larger than he once thought, and he now looks upon the wasted past with positive shame. Slow as he is, he has acquired new ideas, and regards most of the grave questions of life from a new stand-point. Jaundiced by hope long deferred, he sees defects and lines of care in the face which once seemed to reflect all the graces of the soul within. She is not what he once pictured her, and he learns for the first time that the things of beauty which enchant us are mere creatures of the fancy, and that the once-loved idol is, after all, mere clay.

THE OLD HOME ON A RAINY DAY.

What dreamy stillness reigned within our home
Upon that afternoon. Our father read
The weekly news for full a half an hour;
The God of Sleep peeped in, and finding things
All quiet, knew he'd found a victim. And
He danced around upon the printed page,
Until the letters seemed to turn and dance
Before my father's eyes. The drowsy god
Then coaxed a fly upon the window pane,
To buzz his dreamiest lullaby, while he,
With cords unseen, should draw the eyelids down.
Our brother looked the scant library through,
To find some book to while away the time;
He turned from Bunyan's Pilgrim; Doctor Gunn;
From Fleetwood's Life of Christ, which lately we
Had bought, with Philip's Christian Home. From all
He turned away, and the Arithmetic
He took, or Algebra, to work again
The grindstone problem through—the mystery
Of x and y again to ponder o'er—
Or else, the nine months past, the winter school,
Should call again; he had well nigh forgot
What he had learned the term before, and needs
Must tread the same ground o'er. The district school,
At four o'clock, was out, and homeward, through
The mud and rain, the happy scholars came—
The boys, with pants rolled up above the knee,
Would wade each dirty pool of water through,
And where the rain had washed the hillside's face,
And carried down the washings to its base,
And spread a bed of mud across the way,
The boys would wade it through, and watch the mud
Roll up between their toes as mortar does
Between the laths upon a plastered wall,
And then with swinging pails and laughing shouts
They hurry on to reach their homes before
The supper time.
The latest sunbeam crept
In at the kitchen window, and along
The floor and up the kitchen wall. It passed
By father's chair and silvered o'er his locks—
A well-told prophecy of second youth,
When his dark curling hair should be as white
As that of Master Frank, the youngest pet,
Who leaned against his knee. The sunbeam paused
To hear Frank tell about the school, and what
The teacher said about a higher class
If he could get a book. He told about
The storm, and how it scared the little girls
Until they cried, and then the teacher told
How lightning was but electricity,
And deep-toned thunder only harmless sound;
Nor could aught do us harm if we but put
Our trust in God. The children wond'red why,
If that were so, the teacher caught her breath,
When lightning flashed, and held it in suspense
And drive the color from her coward cheek—
"Strong was the spirit, but the flesh was weak."
The sunbeam slowly strayed away and left
Frank talking on. The sun has sunk from sight,
But see the altar fires are burning now.
The guardian spirits of these upper worlds
Are gathered on the circle of the earth,
To hold a vesper service there, and bid
The god of day good night. The altar fires
Are burning low, the latest ling'ring rays
From the departing sun are stealing up
Across the sky, to kiss the stars good night,
And they will blush until he comes again.
Shine on, ye blushing orbs! Oh! lamps of heaven,
Hung down to light the angels home who bear
Aloft our evening prayers.
'Tis thus I love
To think you still at home. I love to think
That through my chamber window shine the stars,
Although they sweetly smile no more for me.
I know another hand now guides the plow;
I see a stranger sitting now just where
My mother used to sit. Though still a home,
No longer art though home to me. The oak
With wide-extended arms is waiting not
To greet me home again, but year by year
Has filled the letters up that spell'd my name,
Which I with untrained hand had rudely cut
Deep in its shaggy bark. My dear old home!
Not as thou art, but as thou wast, I'll love
To think thee still. Oh! mem'ry's angel kind
Let not these fast-retreating years tread out
The impress of my happy boyhood's days!
And ring, oh louder ring, the mem'ry bells
As from those early scenes I further float
Adown the swiftly flowing stream of time!

A Twice-Told Tale of Albany.

The Evening Journal, of Albany, one of the most solemn daily publications of the period, gives currency to a moral American novel, which is herewith condensed for wider circulation. Three years ago a noble and religious young mechanic of Albany went to the town of Salem, in Washington county, where profitable employment was offered, and demoralizing sessions of a Legislature did not tempt youth to sin. In his new refuge he prospered socially as well as mechanically; the marriageable young female Salemites regarded him as enviable prey, and before long the one with the most fatal curls brought him to book. Aoung, unprotected, and amongst strangers, he could offer no effective resistance; and on that particular "sunny day in May" which is so often favored by newspaper lovers the mechanic's bride claimed her man. After marriage, says the Albanian novelist, they settled down to housekeeping in a neat little cottage, surrounded by all that a mechanic's untaxable income could buy, and rejoicing in prospects of as much bliss as the young man's mother-in-law thought would be good for them.

After reading thus far, the excited peruser will be prepared to hear that an "evil hour" was at hand. It always is at hand when nobody wants it, and the fine young mechanic from Albany could not hope to escape. A former friend of his, a member of the Legislature and of course a dissipated man, found the fond husband in the midst of his domestic felicity, and asked him to go out and take something. That invitation has but one meaning in the United States of America, and invariably involves the flowing bowl. They went out and took something; and, as a consequence, the hapless married mechanic did not return home until the dawn was breaking. Having sounded the bell, he stretched his weary form upon the stoop, and was found by his anxious wife in such a profundity of sleep that explanations were obviously impracticable. The horrified young woman stared at him for some moments in blank dismay; then, as though arrived very suddenly at a sweeping conclusion, dragged the dishevelled sleeper into the house, stepped across him as he reclined at her feet, and left the domicil.

Awaking, some hours later, from his extraordinary sleep, the legislator's victim informed the hat stand that he had a severe headache, and called dismally for his wife. No answer came; he gained his feet and went to her room; and then it flashed upon him that his little irregularity of the preceding even had driven her from her home. A week passed by, and, although the conscience-stricken husband made every search and inquiry, no trace of the lost one could be found. A year elapsed, and, having given up all hope of regaining his former happiness, the husband resigned his employment, sold his furniture, and went back to Albany. There could have been no stronger proof of the weakening effect of sorrow upon his mind than was given by his return to such a place.

A few days ago, while in Troy on business, and happening to pass up Second street, he came face to face with his long-lost wife. Instantly they recognized each other, instantly the old love welled up in their hearts like warm soda water, and, regardless of expense, they skipt into each other's arms. "O, love, mighty love," as Charles Reade says, thou canst make Troy seem beautiful. The wife explained how she had ran away to Troy and become a dressmaker, sooner than remain the wife of a mechanic who went to sleep on the front stoop. The husband confessed that he had been a McFarland, but would henceforth be a combined Richardson and Mrs. Calhoun. Then, by permission of the police and populace, they embraced again, and finally walked down Second street, arm in arm, perfect models of domestic deportment. If their story leads one husband to refrain from mixing his liquors, the beautiful object of the moralist will have been accomplished.

THE DUNKARDS.

Facts About an Eccentric Religious Sect.

[From the Warrensburg (Mo.) Journal.]

The Dunkards at the settlement north of Knob Noster, in this county, have had their annual meeting and religious exercises.

The Dunkards have no church buildings of their own. They will preach, however, in the buildings of other denominations, but their favorite places of worship are the sheds and barns in the country. The meeting just held, was in the second story of an old barn. The lower story was occupied by the stock of the farmer, and in the third story the last year's crop of wheat and oats were stowed away.

During the service some fifty or sixty boys crawled into the loft, and amused themselves by shooting straws down upon the heads of the more serious.

During these annual meetings they commence preaching at 5 o'clock in the morning, and cease at 12 m., generally having three or four speakers. There are no regular ministers among them, but like the Quakers, any one can speak who feels so inclined. Upon receiving persons into their church they immerse them face foremost by three plunges into the water.

Feet-washing is one of their services—the men washing the feet of the men, and the women washing the feet of the women.

Their feasts consist of the nicest bread and lamb soup, of which they partake largely. After the feast comes the sacrament, which consists of bread and wine. The bread being handed first, each one taking a small piece and holding it until the wine is passed around. This ceremony is performed very slowly, and consumes considerable time.

To many outside the church is not looked upon favorably by the Dunkards. In all their manners and customs they are plain and simple, and their honesty and morality have almost grown to be a proverb.

With politics the Dunkards have little to do, but are universally Radical as far as we can learn.

There are several settlements of Dunkards in this county, mostly from Ohio.

A Dog Story.

Commodore Scudder, of the United States Navy, had a double-nosed pointer dog of which he bragged a good deal, and for which he would have refused a larger sum than was ever offered for a dog since the creation of the world. But he is dead now—not Commodore Scudder, but the dog. Like the famous hound Gelert, he died a martyr to his high sense of honor. The Commodore told me the story.

"I went out hunting partridges one day," he said, "and took the dog along. We hadn't much luck at first, but after a while Buster—that was the dog's name—stood pointed at a covey of the finest birds I ever saw in all my born days. They were squatting down in the low grass, a dozen yards off, in plain sight, and I determined to fire at them as they lay. I lifted my gun, took deliberate aim, and would have killed a dozen at least, but before I could pull the trigger a courier dashed up with a dispatch which he said required immediate attention.

"I reserved my fire and read the despatch. It was an order from the Navy Department to proceed, without a moment's delay, to Philadelphia, to take command of a squadron which was about to sail to the Mediterranean. I was so much excited, you understand, that I laid down my gun right on the spot, and went off, leaving Buster there pointing at those birds like they were North Stars and he was a mariner's compass, so to speak. I forgot all about him; but he was a faithful dog, Buster was—and, like Casabianca, he wouldn't have left even a burning ship without my orders.

"Well, I went to the Mediterranean, and cruised around for three years, having a first-rate time. When I returned, at the end of the cruise, it occurred to me, as I stepped ashore in Philadelphia, to go home and see how things were at the old place. I went gunning. John and I went out, and the first thing we came across was my gun, lying there with the barrel covered with rust and broken clean off the rotten stock. But what was my surprise, upon going a few paces further, to find the skeleton of that heroic, double-nosed pointer, standing up just where I had left the dog three years before! He had never budged an inch, Mr. Quill, not a single solitary inch, that double-nosed pointer hadn't; but he had stood there and pointed at those birds until he had perished in his tracks! Well, sir, after shedding a tear over my departed friend, I went a few yards ahead, and—there were the skeletons of those partridges! I regard this as the most extraordinary circumstance that ever came under my observation; but, if any man presumes to doubt my word, I'll shoot him on the spot—I will, by George!"

It was queer, that story of Scudder's about his dog, but it would hardly be safe to say what I think about it.

Napoleon's Estimate of Jesus Christ.

Napoleon, when at St. Helena, asked Count Montholon, "Can you tell me who Jesus Christ was?" The question was declined, and Napoleon proceeded: "Well, then, I will tell you. Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne and myself have founded great empires; but upon what did these creations of our genius depend? Upon force. Jesus alone founded His empire on love, and to this very day millions would die for him. * * *

I think I understand something of human nature, and I tell you all these were men, and I am a man; none else like is Him. Jesus Christ was more than a man. I have inspired multitudes with such an enthusiastic devotion that they would have died for me; but to do this it was necessary that I should be visibly present, with the electric influence of my looks, of my words, of my voice. When I saw men and spoke to them, I lighted up the flame of self-devotion in their hearts. Christ has alone succeeded in so raising the mind of man toward the Unseen that it becomes insensible to the barriers of time and space. Across a chasm of eighteen hundred years Jesus Christ makes a demand which is beyond all others difficult to satisfy. He asks for that which a philosopher may often seek in vain at the hands of his friends, or a father of his children, or a bride of her spouse, or a man of his brother. He asks for the human heart. He will have it entirely to himself. He demands it unconditionally, and forthwith His demand is granted. Wonderful! In defiance of time and space the soul of man, with all its powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the Empire of Christ. All who sincerely believe in Him experience that remarkable, supernatural love toward Him. This phenomenon is unaccountable—it is altogether beyond the scope of man's creative powers. Time, the great destroyer, is powerless to extinguish this sacred flame; time can neither exhaust its strength nor put a limit to its range. This it is which strikes me most; I have often thought of it. This it is which proves to me quite convincingly the Divinity of Jesus Christ."

Judge Barbour's Contest With Bill Maples.

Old Judge Barbour, of Virginia, after enjoying the highest honors and retiring to private life, was prevailed upon to be a candidate for a local office. The opposition trotted out an illiterate, rough-and-tumble politician named Bill Maples against the old man. In accordance with the strict rules of conducting a campaign in those days, Gov. Barbour had to take the stump with Maples. But Maples could always beat him in abusive harangues. The final speech of the campaign made by Maples was abusive beyond all precedent. The following is Barbour's reply:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: When I was a young man, now nearly forty years ago, your grandfathers sent me as their representative for four terms to the House of Delegates, and I was chosen Speaker of that body. At a subsequent period I was twice elected Governor of Virginia, and afterwards and for ten years I represented this renowned Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, where I was the confidante, and perhaps I may say the peer, of Macon, King, Gaillard, Pinckney, Van Buren. Mr. John Quincy Adams subsequently conferred upon me a place in his Cabinet, and for three years I shared his counsels in conjunction with Clay, Wirt and McLean. I was then appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, where it became my duty to conduct negotiations with the conqueror of Napoleon. Judge then, fellow-citizens, of the ineffable disgust I feel, after such a career, and in my declining years, at finding myself here to day, engaged in a low, pitiful county contest with such a —— disagreeable little cuss as Bill Maples."

☞ The following is a Sclavonian legend regarding the creation: "In the beginning there was only God, and He lay asleep and dreamed. At length it was time for Him to awake and look at the universe. Wherever He looked a star came out. He wondered what it was, and began to walk that He might discover the meaning, and at last came to earth. He was very tired; the sweat ran down His forehead and a drop fell on the ground. Of the clay wet with this drop of divine sweat man was made, and that is why we are sons of God. Man was not born for pleasure: he was born of the sweat of God's face, and now must live by the sweat of his own. Hence it is we have no rest."

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN H. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

TELEGRAMS.

Accounts from all parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia speak of injury to the growing crops from the long continued drouth.

Grandsire Farnsworth, of the Odd Fellows, sailed yesterday from New York for Germany. A large number of the Order accompanied the steamer down the harbor.

One of the buildings of the California Powder Works at San Francisco was blown to pieces yesterday. One white man was killed and two Chinamen seriously wounded.

H. Stevens, cashier of the Randolph National Bank, at Boston, Mass., is supposed to have eloped with the wife of Eben. Moulton, Jr. Mrs. Moulton leaves a husband and two children. The affairs of the bank have been found to be correct.

Mrs. Vashti Angell and her two sons have been arrested in North Providence, R. I., for the murder of Wm. P. Angell, the husband and father, who disappeared some months since and whose body was recently found in a pond. James Fagain, a hired laborer on the farm, was also arrested.

The principal slave owners of the western section of Cuba will meet at the Governor-General's palace Monday and discuss the most feasible plan for the early and gradual abolition of slavery throughout the Island, granting even more than the law recently passed by the Cortes demands.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi river railroad company at Memphis yesterday, the action of the old board in contracting with the Southern Railroad Association for the completion of the road was fully endorsed, and they and their friends elected to the new board.

Congressional.

In the Senate a petition was presented from Cyrus W. Field asking authority to lay a cable from Florida to Cuba. A resolution of inquiry into alleged importation of Chinese bondmen was adopted. The bill granting Mrs. Lincoln a pension was taken up, but, after some discussion, laid over informally. The army appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment offered reducing the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000, but continuing the pay of the General, Lieutenant General, and Major and Brigadier Generals, and making an additional provision in relation to supernumerary officers, leaving it discretionary with the President to furlough or discharge, with one year's pay, such as are left after the provisions of the bill are carried into effect. The other provisions refer to the filling of vacancies, and the discharge, after examination, of officers reported unfit for duty. It went over without action. A bill was passed granting to the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across Big Wabash river. Also a bill amendatory of the bankrupt act extending the operation of a part of the law to brokers, manufacturers, and miners. The evening session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between San Francisco and Australia.

In the House the conference committee on the consular and appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to. In the consideration of the tax and tariff bill the House, on a motion, refused to strike out the income tax altogether, but reduced it to 2½ per cent., with $2,000 exemptions. A series of resolutions in regard to the coolie trade were adopted. The Committee on Education and Labor was instructed to investigate the subject, including the contract or coolie system as practiced in various parts of the country, and to report a bill as soon as practicable prohibiting the introduction of bondmen from China or elsewhere, and providing for those who voluntarily seek our shores in quest of free homes; and will, as speedily as practicable, adopt the habits, manners, and customs of our country, and make it a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to be a party direct or indirect to any project tending to perpetuate slavery. The tax and tariff bill was proceeded with, and a number of the Senate amendments concurred in, while a greater number were rejected. The Committee on Military Affairs reported back the Senate bill extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty for six months, which passed. A bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships as an auxiliary means of national defense, and for the conveyance of the United States mails to the ports of Europe, India and China, for the promotion of emigration from Europe, and for the promotion of immigration from Europe to the Southern States was referred to Committee on Commerce.

"The Golden Sunset."

"The Golden Sunset, or the Homeless Blind Girl," is the title of a neat volume of 225 pages, for the sale of which the authoress, Miss Annie Kane, is now canvassing this city. The work comprises, in addition to a biographical sketch of Miss Kane, a discourse on the life and character of Joseph Brown Smith, late Professor in the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, and "Songs in the Night, or Triumphs of Genius over Blindness," by Rev. William Henry Milburn. A well-executed portrait, in steel, of Miss Kane, illustrates the book. To all who can sympathize with the young lady in the misfortune she endures in the total loss of her eye-sight, this little volume is commended. Upon its sale the "Blind Girl," ever cheerful and contented, apparently, although forever shut out from all the beautiful things of earth and sky, is dependent for a support. The cost of her book—a book which all will read with interest as the production of one laboring under the greatest of disadvantages—is a mere trifle to most of us, but it is not a trifle to her. Let no one refuse to buy it.

The Boat Race Yesterday.

The boat race between Wm. Williams and Louis Mulholland attracted quite a number of persons to the river yesterday afternoon. It was for $200 a side, single scull, three miles—one and a half up the river and return. It was one of the most closely-contested races of the present season, and was won by Williams. They started from the foot of Fourth street at a few minutes before six o'clock. On the way up Williams was a little ahead, but Mulholland caught him at the stake-boat and they rounded it side by side. Williams soon took the lead again, however, and held it to the end, coming in about seventy-five yards ahead of his competitor, making the run in twenty-six minutes and thirty-six seconds. Williams rowed the Louis Rehm, a beautiful cedar boat, built in New York. It is 30 feet long and weighs only 33 pounds. Mulholland rowed a boat which was built at New Albany, and is said to be a clumsy affair. It is 28 feet long and weighs 65 pounds. The friends of Mulholland attribute his defeat to the clumsiness of this boat.

Knights of Pythias.

Washington Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., celebrates to-morrow, the first anniversary of its institution, in Woodland Garden. All necessary preparations have been made to make it a success. Washington Lodge and the sister lodges assemble at half-past eight o'clock a. m. in their different halls. Washington Lodge proceeds from Odd Fellows' Hall to Webiner Hall to receive Mystic, Damon, Daniel Boone and Unland Lodges, thence the procession moves down Jefferson street to Twelfth, thence to Main, and down Main to Seventeenth, where Excelsior Lodge will join, thence to Market, and up Market to Woodland Garden. On arrival at the Garden the chief marshal, Mr. Fred. Heser, will welcome the sister lodges. A. S. Willis, Esq., has been invited to address the assembly in English, and Messrs. John A. Benninger and John Eppele, in German.

CITY BUSINESS.

Dr. Wm. Bailey's residence removed to No. 172 Third street. See notice.

There will be a meeting of the workingmen at 2 o'clock this evening at Trades' Assembly Hall.

Rev. C. Coppens, S. J., of the St. Louis University, has recently arrived in Louisville, expecting to spend some time in this neighborhood. He intends to visit the parents and guardians of the students of the University residing here. Parties desiring information concerning the said educational establishment are requested to send their address to him, care of Rev. L. Bax, St. John's Church.

Shooting Affray.

A shooting affray occurred yesterday on Clay street near Vine, between Conney Oldham and Geo. Ridge, in which the latter was shot in the arm above the elbow. Ridge and two of his brothers were passing in a cart, when Oldham offered some insult. Ridge got out of the cart and advanced upon Oldham. A bystander attempted to prevent a collision but Ridge pushed him aside, when Oldham drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Ridge's arm. Ridge was taken to Dr. Mason's office and his wound dressed. Oldham was arrested by Ridge's brothers and pretty severely handled by them or some one else.

Removal of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Robinson's) has permanently removed to the new building, corner of Broadway and Second street, where religious services are held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and at 8 p. m. [illegible] Wednesday and Friday evenings. [illegible] on Third street near the [illegible]

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rare flowers are being imported from Europe to this city.

The Jefferson Court of Common Pleas adjourned yesterday until next Saturday.

Thanks to the Adams Express Company for Eastern papers in advance of the mails.

Morris Heady was the only city arrival at the jail yesterday. He was a little tight.

The Louisville & Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad carried 18,874 passengers the first week in July.

There were fifty deaths in the city last week. More than half were children under three years of age.

The School Board meets to-morrow night, at which time the annual election of Trustees will take place.

Jos. Odell, formerly of this city, but at present editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, is on a brief visit to the city.

The Chief of Police gives notice elsewhere that on and after the 15th inst. the ordinance prohibiting hogs going at large will be strictly enforced.

The Kentucky (colored) Conference of the the M. E. Church South will assemble in this city on the 22d of September next. Bishop Paine will preside over the deliberations.

The alarm from fire station 61 at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by a slight fire in the rear of No. 400 West Jefferson street. The department was not brought into requisition.

The names of C. Oldham, for shooting Geo. Ridge, and L. Simon, for assaulting C. Oldham, were on the slate at police station No. 1 last night. Wm. Brady and Geo. Scott were in station No. 2 very drunk.

The attachment against the second prize of the Henderson scheme was, it seems, on account of a security debt. This debt, for which Mr. B. F. Karsner was liable, was satisfactorily arranged yesterday.

'Squire Clements tried the following peace warrants yesterday: Harriet Morton against Jane Seright, C. Alexander against Jas. Williams, and Casper Bauer against Jas. Smith. Bond was required in each case.

Robt. S. Price was brought from Lexington yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Circuit Court, and placed in jail here. He is charged with killing a man named Lillard, in Fayette county, on the 5th inst.

As the best methods of making street pavements are being discussed here, the article in another column, from the eminent physician, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, will be read with interest. Its suggestions are certainly valuable.

Mr. Squire Lochery, one of our oldest citizens, and a most worthy gentleman, died at his residence yesterday after a short illness. Mr. L. was born in Jefferson county, and for more than forty years resided in this city. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

Deputy United States Collector J. Monroe Walker seized a lot of seven barrels of "moonshine" whisky belonging to parties in Owen county, and brought it to this city yesterday. It was new whisky in old barrels, and the owners had failed to have new government stamps put on the barrels.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Sabbath-school Superintendents will be be held at the lecture room of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian church, corner of Fourth and Chestnut, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Prompt attendance of members is desired.

Yesterday, Chas. T. Bull and John C. Bull, boys, aged respectively 9 and 7 years, were teasing Frank Clark, a boy of 13 or 14 years, about his sweetheart, when Clark drew a pen knife and cut at Chas. Bull, but missed him and cut John Bull in the neck, making a gash about an inch long, and barely missing the jugular vein.

The 'bus-drivers of the Louisville Transfer Company yesterday presented Mr. O. Terwillegar with a handsome cane, appropriately inscribed, as a token of their esteem and respect. Mr. Terwillegar was connected with the transfer company for thirteen years, and recently resigned, to accept the agency of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Yesterday evening, as Mr. S. M. Simmons and Dr. B. L. Crist, of Shepherdsville, were returning from Capt. T. C. Coleman's, near that place, their horse took fright at the cars and ran away, throwing first the Doctor and then Mr. Simmons from the buggy. The buggy passed over the Doctor's body and one leg. He was somewhat injured, but not seriously. Mr. Simmons escaped uninjured.

The following is a description of Peter Blimm, who cut a boy's throat near Burlington, Boone county, Ky., on Thursday last, and then attempted to outrage the child's mother: age, 32 years; hight, 5 feet 10 inches; complexion, rather florid; eyes, blue; head, bald. He wears a moustache. On one of his arms the letters "P. B." are engraved in India ink. Governor Stevenson has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer.

A report was current yesterday that the body of Willie Sadler, a lad of ten years, who disappeared from his father's residence, in the upper part of the city, on the 28th of June last, had been found in the old bed of Beargrass creek. A note from Mr. Thos. Sadler, the father of the boy, informs us that the report is without foundation. Nothing whatever has been seen or heard of the boy since the day of his disappearance.

A man named M. Bandendistil, who drives a mineral-water wagon, stopped at the store of Sam Osterman, at the corner of Fifteenth and Madison streets, to leave some water, yesterday at noon, and while the proprietor's back was turned, Bandendistil grabbed a package of money containing $15, and left. A little boy saw him take the money. Police officer Will Hatch was placed on his track, and succeeded in catching him at Portland. The prisoner was brought back to police station No. 4, where he was locked up.

The following from the Evansville Journal is not exactly gospel, but it is as true as preaching: "Never try to beat a reporter. If there is any good reason why names and occurrences should not be published, state them, and if they are not sufficient, do not threaten violence as an alternative in case of refusal. It is dangerous to whip a reporter. First, because law is usually on their side. Second, because you will thereby obtain the undesirable publicity you wished to avoid. Third, and not the least important reason, because you may get whipped yourself."

AMUSEMENTS.

Moonlight Excursion.

The Norma club have arranged for a moonlight excursion to Madison on Wednesday evening next, and it will be a most delightful affair. The boat will start from the foot of Fourth street at 7 o'clock.

Filomena, Salcedo, Farmer and Wheat in Concert.

Mr. Henry Farmer, the popular flutist, is to give, on Wednesday evening next, a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Weisiger Hall, upon which occasion he will be assisted by that great artist Signorita Filomena, the famous violinist and pianist, whose performances on these two instruments have placed her in the front rank of living artists; Signor Salcedo, the admirable cornet-a-piston player; Mr. Leo Wheat, the pianist; and the best vocal talent in this city.

The announcement that the lovers of fine music will have another opportunity of hearing Filomena, alone should fill the house, to say nothing of the attractions of the others. We have had pianists of every degree of talent here in concert, but none of them have given us the pleasure that Filomena has, whom we cannot but regard as one of the most remarkable musical prodigies of the day. Mr. Henry Farmer, since he last appeared here, has improved much in execution, style, and method, and always plays with marked feeling, taste, and delicacy. Signor Salcedo's performances on the cornet is singularly sweet, skillful and artistic, and Mr. Leo Wheat plays the quieter kinds of music with much smoothness, grace and effect. His style, however, is unfortunately too often marred by violent unevenness, and too much contrast between the *forte* and *pianissimo* passages, what might be called Leopold De Meyerism. These are defects which a little care will correct. When Mr. Wheat caresses his instrument, it gives forth its sweetest and tenderest tones; but when he is rough with it, the whole effect of his playing is destroyed. He has too much talent to have it hidden under a redundant and, at times, o'er loud school of playing.

The House of Refuge Concert.

It is announced that the House of Refuge will give a vocal and instrumental concert at Masonic Temple on Monday next, the 11th. This concert is to be given for the laudable purpose of getting books, musical instruments, and uniforms for the boys. The object surely is such as will touch the generous feelings of this community—children and grown people—when they think of the immense moral work now being done by this noble charity for reclamation and permanent improvement of a class of boys less highly favored in life than those who will attend it. Any one who has heard their music on the streets has an earnest of the entertainment now offered the public. It is hoped that every boy in this community will invest a quarter in a ticket to this concert and thus benefit these boys who have heretofore been denied the advantages of a practical education and moral training for the business of life. Let parents go and take their children, as an example in this community and as a source of encouragement to the "boots of the evening." No concert was ever given in this city for a better object. Let it be liberally and bountifully patronized.

Income Returns.

The following are the daily receipts of internal revenue for the week ending at 2 p. m. yesterday. Collector Buckner requests us to state that persons owing income tax must come forward and pay up within the next ten days, as after that time ten dollars and thirty-five cents additional charges will be made on each receipt given:

Receipts for Monday	Holiday.
" Tuesday	$9,673 82
" Wednesday	7,177 84
" Thursday	9,143 43
" Friday	9,726 18
" Saturday	24,111 27
Total for the week	$59,712 54

City Court Docket.

Wm. Fleming, R. Walls, Wm. Brown, fined $500 each for gambling.

Adolph Kraft, keeping a disorderly house; fined $200.

R. W. Nettle and wife, assault; fined $5.

The total amount of fines imposed for the month ending last night is $3,285 01.

THE TAYLOR-GRAY HOMICIDE.

Second Day of the Trial of Taylor for Murder—The Evidence in the Case.

The trial of W. W. Taylor in the Jefferson Circuit Court for the shooting of Moses Gray on the 8th of September last was resumed yesterday. The evidence was concluded and the instructions were given to the jury and the arguments commenced. One speech was made for the Commonwealth and two for the defendant. On Monday next the argument will be resumed for the defendant by Gov. Bramlette, who will be followed by Col. Phil. Lee in conclusion for the Commonwealth. This case will probably be given to the jury Monday afternoon. It has created considerable interest, which seems to increase as the case progresses. The defense set up the plea of insanity. They introduced twenty-three witnesses in support of their plea, and among them were a number of our prominent physicians.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY—CONCLUDED.

W. Kagle—I was keeping bar out at Lion Garden last September. I am acquainted with the young man Taylor. I have known him for eleven years—ever since he was a boy. I saw Taylor out at Lion Garden on Sunday evening about 3 o'clock; he came there with some parties; I did not know their names. Mr. Taylor had no shirt on, except an undershirt. He threw his hat all over the garden and he allowed that he would not live until sundown. We took a little vial away from him; I thought at first it was a pistol; I emptied it and filled it full of water and put it back in his pocket. I asked the policeman to put him in jail. This was about half a day before the killing took place. He looked wild and crazy like; he was entirely out of his head. Q. Was he drunk, or was he crazy? A. He was crazy. I know the difference between a drunken man and a crazy man.

Cross-examination—Q. This was the day before the killing? A. Yes, sir. Q. Are you as well satisfied about that as you are about what you have testified to? A. Yes, sir. He said that he was tired of living, and that he would kill himself. He was exposing himself to the ladies. I thought there was strychnine in the bottle. I saw that it was marked strychnine. I did not taste it. He said that he was going to die and wanted to get out of the world.

John Wilcox—Q. Did you keep a drug-store at the time of this killing? A. I did clerk on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets; I have heard of this shooting of the negro. About three days previous I saw Mr. Taylor in the store. He came in and asked for strychnine; he wanted three grains in an ounce of water—a solution. I asked him what he wanted it for. He said for his own use. I told him he could not have it. He said if I did not give it to him he could get it elsewhere. I said to him he would have to go and get it. He said that he had the money to pay for it. Q. You have been a regular educated druggist? A. Yes, sir. I refused him on account of his manner. I had seen him previous to that time, but never had seen him express such determination before. I could not say that he was insane, but he had a restless look at the time, and he expressed himself very positive in demanding the strychnine in a manner that I never saw him use before. My reason for not giving it to him was on account of his manner. He had a wild expression in the eye, and his manner was determined. This was about three days before the killing.

Cross-examination—I could not say that he was insane. My reason for refusing it to him was because I thought he might take it. Q. If he had got hold of strychnine and did not use it, would you have not thought that there was no danger? A. No, sir.

Dr. Crawford—I have been a practicing physician since 1857. I have known W. W. Taylor for three or four years. I saw him several times before this negro was shot. I think that I saw him the same day. Q. Tell the jury under what circumstances you saw him, and also whether he was sane or insane. A. He was evidently on a very heavy spree, and was laboring under delirium tremens or mania-a-potu. He came into my office and wanted to kill me. We had always been friendly, and there had been no cause of difficulty between us. The reason why he wanted to kill me was because he was crazy. There was always a good feeling between us, and he was frequently around my office. Q. Is it not a characteristic in insanity of almost all kinds that the party does not lose his reasoning powers, but reasons from a false premise? A. It is the very cause of his reasoning that makes him rave. A man may reason upon any subject but the one subject.

Cross-examination—I think that I had observed him for two weeks; I think that I saw him on the day of the killing; I think that I met him on Green and Hancock streets in the forenoon, about 10 or 11 o'clock; I was in my buggy; I do not think that I conversed with him the day before the killing; when he said he wanted to kill me, it was, I think, some three or four days before the killing. Q. Do you think he was laboring under mania-a-potu or delirium tremens? A. I believe they are one and the same thing; there are different stages of it; I think Mr. Taylor's was more of the mania-a-potu.

E. Bauer—I am acquainted with W. W. Taylor. I have met him often. I saw him the morning of the occurrence. I was in the Pearl Saloon reading a paper; some one struck me on the shoulder; I was astonished. I asked him where he had been; he said that was what he did not know. He seemed to be sane then, but looked wild. He had on a shirt; it was open, but no collar; the overshirt was unbuttoned. I was in the saloon some fifteen minutes.

John Lambourne—I saw Taylor, a short time before the killing, at Lion Garden on Sunday. I can't tell exactly whether it was Sunday or Sunday two weeks before. I have been a policeman about twenty years. Some one said that he had a bottle of poison in his pocket, and the barkeeper said I ought to lock him up, but he had no weapon on him and I did not. Q. What was his appearance. A. He looked to me as if he had been drinking. I understood that some one had slipped the bottle out of his pocket and filled it up with water.

John Fritz—I am acquainted with Taylor; I saw him about a day or two before this killing. Q. What was his condition about that time? A. I was on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets; he looked pretty wild, and looked as if he had been drinking for some time; I asked him what was the matter; he said that he was in trouble, and that he would give it up; he looked to me as if he had been drinking right smart; he looked pale in the face; I saw him in the station-house about ten or fifteen minutes after the killing; I went out to the yard through the hall; I looked at him; he was lying on his belly on the floor between the benches; he said catch them, there they are; he was working with his hands; I called him, but he did not give me any answer.

Cross-examination—Q. Did you see anything in the conduct of Mr. Taylor; did it indicate anything more than a man that had been on a spree? A. I thought he had been on a spree and drinking right smart; he looked to me that he was a man that was not in his right mind; something ailed him. I could see his face in the cell; he was lying down; his head and arms were working. I have seen drunken men act differently, and again they will act as if they were out of their minds.

Robert A. Seay—I am acquainted with young Mr. Taylor. I saw him the Sunday before the killing in Lyon Garden. He looked as if he had been drinking. I saw him on the corner of Fourth and Green on the night before the killing—Mr. Green, Mr. Taylor, and a young man I did not know. This young man came walking down the street, and had his hands in his pockets when he came up. Taylor turned on him and said if he did not take his hands out of his pockets he would kill him. This man had his hands in his pockets when he came up. He was looking like a man that had the delirium tremens on him. I have had some experience in taking charge of persons that were in that way. I have been a policeman some twenty years. I think he was crazy from drinking. He had a wild look. This was before the killing.

Chas. Gotschalk—I am acquainted with the young Mr. Taylor; I met him several times previous to the killing; I have met him frequently during his spree; when I first noticed him I thought it was nothing more than drunk; some two days before the killing I met him in the billiard parlor; I tried to converse with him; he would not converse at all; he was very restless; I noticed it at the time and remarked that he was not in his right mind; on this occasion I found that there was no sense in him; I could not get any thing at all out of him that was sense; he looked very haggard; I know from my own knowledge that he had been on a spree for some time.

Dr. McBurnie—I am a physician. I am acquainted with young Mr. Taylor. I saw him some three or four days before the killing. I must have seen him some six or seven times. Q. Tell the jury what condition he was in. A. The first time that I saw him he came to the office. He was looking very haggard and very pale. He had tremor on him. He laid down on my sofa. His shirt was torn; very much defaced. His hair was tangled up. His coat looked as if it had run against a whitewashed post. I asked him what he had been doing. He said that he was upon his spree and that he was going to have it out. I told him he had better go home; he said he was ashamed to go home; I asked him to lay down and get sober and then go home; he declined; I saw him afterwards, the day of the killing; he was in my office twice that day; he was there in the morning between seven and eight o'clock, and about ten o'clock I saw him there again; he was very tremulous and he had a wild expression in his eyes; he did not seem inclined to converse on any subject. He was a very intelligent man, able to converse on any subject; I think he was laboring under tremens; I was going out on Chestnut street; I met him on the corner of Hancock and Madison; he wanted me to treat him. That was the morning of the killing. I told him no, I could not treat him; he insisted that I should; I told him I had no money; he wanted me to stand the drinks; I winked at the bar-keeper not to do it. I went to the office and about 12 I met him near Jackson street; he called to me; I saw him and wanted to keep away from him; he came across the street and pulled out a prescription of Dr. Brady's; I took the prescription and looked at it; it read like this as near as I can remember; he wrote telling the druggist not to let him have any more whisky. I should at that time consider him an insane man.

Wm. Dinsmore—I was standing on the corner of Fourth and Green; Mr. Taylor crossed over from the Opera House; he did not seem to have the appearance of a drinking man; he came up with a pistol in his hand; he recognized my young friend, but did not recognize me; I thought that was queer; we stood there in conversation; I disputed him and he disputed me, and I stepped back and put my hand in my back pocket; he said that if you pull that pistol out of your pocket, "G—d d—n you, I will shoot you;" my young friend took him by the shoulder and said that I was his friend and you would not hurt him. He very abruptly stepped forward and grasped my hand and begged my pardon. He appeared to me to be crazy; my opinion was that he was insane, and I made that remark. Mr. Taylor seemed to be unconscious that he had a pistol in his hand.

Cross-examination—Q. You stepped back when you put your hand in your pocket? A. Yes, sir; I put my hand in my back pocket.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending July 9, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, July 9 1870.

Apoplexy	1	Inflammation of brain	2
Cholera	1	Inflam'tion of bowels	1
Cholera Infantum	13	Inanition	2
Consumption	6	Pneumonia	1
Convulsions	5	Puerperal fever	1
Diarrhea	1	Still-born	1
Drowned	2	Tetanus	1
Dysentery	3	Trismus	2
Gun-shot wound	1	Unknown	5
Heart disease	1		
Total			50
SEX.			
Male	25	Female	25
COLOR.			
White	42	Black	8
AGE.			
Under 3 years	27	3 to 6 years	3
6 to 10 years	0	10 to 20 years	2
20 to 30 years	2	30 to 40 years	2
40 to 50 years	3	50 to 60 years	5
60 to 70 years	3	70 and over	3
NATIVITY.			
America	40	Germany	4
Ireland	6		
Without medical attention			6

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

Resignation of Gen. Basil W. Duke.

A note from W. T. Samuels, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State, advises us that General Basil W. Duke, Representative in the Legislature from the Sixth district in this city, has forwarded his resignation to Governor Stevenson, and that Governor Stevenson has issued his proclamation ordering an election on the 1st of August to fill the vacancy. Our city, by this resignation, loses the services of an active, energetic, and remarkably efficient Representative, whose place cannot easily be filled.

Gen. W. E. Woodruff,

knowing the necessity of having a good man to fill the office of Judge of the City Court, we ask you in the name of many citizens to make it known through the columns of the city papers whether you will consent to run for that office. If you consent we not only promise you our votes but our earnest support. MANY CITIZENS.

THE CENSUS.

An Important and Timely Suggestion by Mayor Baxter.

The earnest and immediate attention of every citizen is called to the following card from his Honor, Mayor Baxter. The subject is one which will exert a vast influence upon the future welfare and prosperity of our city. We trust that none of our citizens will fail to comply with the suggestion of Mayor Baxter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 10, 1870.

To the Citizens of Louisville:

I feel it to be my duty at this time, while the national census is being taken, to call on all our citizens to make full and complete returns to the census-takers, so that a just exhibit may be made of our population, business, manufactures, wealth and resources.

The rivalry and competition for trade that exists between the great cities of the West will induce them to strain every point to make a brilliant showing before the country in the census. We should guard against doing ourselves the injustice of not reporting all the items showing our prosperity. With some citizens there may be a distrust of confiding to the national agents important facts bearing upon and evidencing our flourishing condition, from the erroneous idea that the information may be used to their disadvantage in future assessments for taxes. I can assure such persons that the reports to the census-takers are confidentially received, to be used solely in making up the aggregate statistics of the city, county, and State; the knowledge acquired of individual affairs is not permitted to go outside the census bureau. It should be a matter of proper pride with all to desire that we should take the high rank in the census to which the facts entitle us. Above all we should be careful not to have our population underrated. It is believed and claimed that we have gained largely in this respect of late years, and it will be cause of regret to all if this is not substantiated by the census.

If any one is aware that his own name, or that of any of his acquaintances, has not been taken, he should report the fact at once.

The census-takers labor under many difficulties on account of people changing their residence or being temporarily absent from the city. It is therefore only by every person taking it upon himself to see that his neighbors and friends are registered—by making inquiries, particularly where it is supposed any one may have been overlooked—that we can expect to show such a population as we may reasonably suppose exists.

We want to show nothing more than a full and true exhibit, but this can only be done by efforts such as these.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

The Mayor Recommends that it be Converted into a Park.

The following message was transmitted to the Council a few meetings since, and, in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, the Council appointed a committee to carry out the views embodied in the message. The committee met and discussed the matter yesterday. Their action can be greatly facilitated and the work expedited if all persons who have any claims in the graveyard will communicate with the committee through the Mayor, or call at the office of the latter.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 27, 1870.

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully call your attention to a subject in connection with the graveyard situated on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. It is a very beautiful piece of ground, and at a little expense could be made a handsome place of resort for the citizens of that section of our city. A new fence and pavement have already, at considerable expense, been made around the same.

I would suggest that your honorable body appoint a committee to ascertain whether it would be acceptable to the relatives and friends of persons buried there for the city to erect a suitable monument thereon, with the names of all those who are there interred inscribed on the same; to remove their remains from the present graves and inter them around the monument—the whole to be surmounted by a suitable inclosure. If this is done the city could then lay out the balance of the grounds in pleasant walks, and make other improvements.

I would be glad for our citizens to have access to this place as it is, but in its present state, with the graves so thickly covering the grounds, they are apt to be desecrated by being trampled upon, and the danger of this and other improprieties renders it unadvisable to throw it open to the public.

It might be that the relatives and friends of the deceased would permit the city to remove their remains and reinter them at Cave Hill.

It would be well for the committee to be authorized to act without delay, and to make final arrangements with the parties interested.

Respectfully,
JOHN G. BAXTER.

A High-handed Outrage.

Last Tuesday, in our adjoining county of Woodford, says the Lexington Observer and Reporter, one Robt. Price, a brother of the postmaster of this place, and a store-keeper at the distillery of J. W. Lillard, in Woodford, shot and killed a brother of the owner of the distillery, and immediately fled to this place. Judge B. F. Graves, the presiding judge of Fayette county, upon learning that a murder had been committed, immediately issued his warrant of arrest and placed it in the hands of the Sheriff of Fayette county, who arrested Price and made the following return upon the warrant: "Executed the within warrant by arresting Robt. Price and bringing him before Judge B. F. Graves, July 7, 1870. Signed, R. S. Bullock, S. F. C."

The case not being ready for hearing, by consent, was continued until Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1870, and Price committed by Judge Graves to the Fayette county jail without bail, no application having been made for bail. The Deputy United States Marshal from Louisville came to Lexington on the night of the 7th, and, without any authority whatever, compelled the jailer of Fayette county to deliver said Price to him. This thing was done without writ or notice being served on Judge Graves, as the law requires. It was done while Price was in the Judge's charge and under examination, which examination had been continued at the prisoner's request.

There is no palliation for this high-handed outrage, and if the majesty of Kentucky laws can thus be overtrodden with contempt and impunity it augurs no good for the future. Where is security for life, liberty, and property to come from when United States officers make it their business to use their authority to obstruct the course of justice? What a howl of indignation does a Kuklux raid raise in rigidly righteous Radical quarters; but let a United States officer do just exactly what the Kuklux have done, and then the outrage at once becomes "duty," "justice" and "right!" We await the eulogy that will be pronounced on this crime.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

A Tubular Railway Bridge Between Louisville and Jeffersonville.

It is reported upon what appears to be reliable authority that a movement is on foot to build a tubular iron railway bridge, with a carriage-way on each side of the railway track, across the Ohio river, connecting Jeffersonville with Louisville. The bridge is to extend from the foot of Brook street, in this city, to the foot of Broadway, Jeffersonville, and will be about three fourths of a mile long.

The bridge is to be built jointly by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the New York and Erie railroad and the Jeffersonville Ferry Company. The bridge will be fifteen feet above high water mark, and will have one or more draws for the passage of steamers. The cost is estimated at $1,000,000.

The bridge is the result of a combination of the corporations aforenamed, made necessary to enable them to compete with other lines.

It is stated that the object of the visit of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to this city, some weeks ago, was to examine the situation with the view to the construction of this bridge. What he saw and heard while here, it is said, satisfied him of the advantages of Louisville as a railway center, and the necessity of a direct connection with Louisville to secure a portion of the rich trade of the South. It is said that a third rail will be laid on the track of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad from Cincinnati to this city, and the trains on the B. and O. road will run through to this city.

The chief engineer of the Erie road will arrive here to-morrow for the purpose of making the preliminary surveys.

An Impulsive Lover.

The particulars of a love affair in Boone county, Ky., says the Cincinnati Gazette which almost ended in a tragedy, have just reached us. Near North Bend, in the above county, two young men, named Maulius Cave and Wm. Hedges, courted the same girl, a Miss Glore. Each party pressed his suit with all the ardor he possessed, and both were determined on winning the prize. At last Hedges succeeded in gaining the consent of the young lady to be his wife, and the twain were united about a week ago. Cave was greatly exasperated at his discomfiture. He had been heard to say that if Miss Glore did not marry him she should never live in peace with his rival. He brooded over his troubles for a few days, and then hit upon a plan of being revenged. He made a proposition of marriage to another young lady, a Miss Botts; was accepted, and the two ran away from the neighborhood and were married last Sunday. On Tuesday Cave visited the house of Hedges, and was, apparently, in a good humor, but as soon as Mrs. Hedges—his first love—made her appearance he drew a revolver and commenced shooting at her. Two balls passed through the young lady's dress, and Cave was about to fire the third time, when some one interfered and prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. Subsequently he placed the weapon to the forehead of his intended victim and attempted to fire, but the cap did not explode, and her life was saved. Cave was arrested and taken to Burlington, the county seat, where he had an examination, resulting in his being bound over to the Criminal Court.

Mechanics' Bank.

An arrangement has been made by the officers of the Mechanics' Bank by which the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, James Veech, cashier, has taken the assets of the institution and will pay all of its liabilities except the capital stock. The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank will immediately take possession of the building occupied by the Mechanics' Bank, and, as it is one of the best institutions in the city, we are confident that those who have hitherto done business with the Mechanics' Bank will find it to their advantage to transfer it to the Farmers' and Drovers.

The Broadway Organ.

This instrument, which will be used to-day in the Broadway Methodist church, is well worthy of an extended description, which will be given in a few days, the entire organ not being completed. It is a triumph for the talented builder, a credit to the church and the city. Dr. Rivers, the eloquent pastor at Broadway, will improve the occasion by a sermon having especial reference to church music.

BASE BALL.

EAGLES VS. ATHLETICS.

The match game of base ball played yesterday afternoon, at Cedar Hill between the Eagles, of this city, and the Athletics, of Jeffersonville, drew the best attendance of the season, quite a number of ladies gracing the grounds with their presence. The Athletics reached the grounds in an omnibus about half-past two o'clock. The game commenced promptly at three o'clock, with the Eagles at the bat. In the first inning they saved two runs to the Athletics' four. In the third inning two men were put out on the side of the Eagles before a single run had been made; but after that they succeeded in making four runs. In this inning the Athletics retired in one, two, three order. By sharp playing on the part of the Athletics, the Eagles were only allowed to score one run in the fourth inning. A beautiful triple play was made by the Eagles in the last part of this inning. In the fifth inning the Eagles, by good batting, assisted by a few misplays on the part of the Athletics, ran up a score of eleven runs. This was the turning point of the game, and from that time the Eagles played better than we have ever seen them. In the sixth inning Mac, the first baseman of the Athletics, made a very pretty double play, he putting Todd out on the fly, and then returning to his base and putting MacConnel out, who had started to run from first to second base. In the remaining innings the Athletics scored one run to the Eagles sixteen, and in the eighth inning they very handsomely whitewashed the Eagles. Graham, in the ninth inning, knocked the ball clear to the fence in right field and made his third base on it. The game finally ended in a victory for the Eagles by a score of 40 to 13. The playing of Mac, of the Athletics, on first base, was superb. Balls were thrown every which way to him, yet he never failed to stop them. White, at short stop, also played very well. The batting of the Athletics as a general thing was safe, but not very heavy, and it was rarely that a man made his second base. The reason of this was that the clubs played with a non-elastic ball. On the part of the Eagles, McCullough, Graham, Bayless and Bodley did the best playing. The only fly ball knocked beyond the infield was captured by Osborne, who was then playing left field. Anderson and McConnel had nothing to do out in center and right field but to look on and see how the infielders played. The Athletics failed to score in the third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth innings, but they succeeded in making one run in the ninth. Much praise is due to the Athletics for the handsome manner in which they conducted themselves on the grounds. Below we give the

SUMMARY.

EAGLE.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
Bodley, 3d b	3	5	Shell, c	2	3
McCullough, l f	3	5	Winnie, p	4	1
Graham, 1s b	3	5	Mace, 1st b	3	2
Osborne, c	4	4	Brown, 2d b	3	2
Anderson, c f	2	4	McClure, 3d b	3	2
McConnel, r f	2	5	White, s s	2	1
Todd, p	1	5	Johnson, l f	5	0
Bayless, s s	3	6	Foree, c f	5	1
Walworth, 2d b	3	6	Kelley, r f	3	1
Total	27	40		27	13

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Eagle	2	8	4	1	11	2	5	0	7	—40
Athletics	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—13

Geo. Johnson, umpire.

There was a match game of base ball played yesterday afternoon between the Tempest and the Eagle Jr. clubs. The game was won by the Eagle Jr. by a score of 58 to 15.

A game between the Lightfoots and Velocipedes yesterday afternoon resulted in the success of the latter by a score of 75 to 11.

The New York papers criticise severely the playing of the White Stockings, of Chicago, and ridicule them without mercy. It is generally looked upon as a splendid failure, if it did cost $18,000.

CHICAGO VS UNIONS.

NEW YORK, July 8.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
White Stockings	4	1	9	2	0	3	1	5	3	—28
Unions of Morrisiana	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	3	—12

HARVARDS VS. HAYMAKERS.

TROY, July 8.—In base ball to-day the Harvards scored 25 to the Haymakers' 13.

OLYMPICS VS. NATIONALS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the base ball game to-day the Olympics scored 43 to the Nationals' 15.

ORIONS VS. LEXINGTONS.

A very interesting and closely contested match was played on Friday last at the fair grounds, Lexington, between the Orions and Lexingtons, with the following result:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lexingtons	2	3	0	3	1	1	1	3	5	1	—19
Orions	5	1	0	2	4	1	1	2	2	0	—18

Fly caught—Orions, 6; Lexington, 14.

The Cincinnati Commercial copies the programme of the Little Eagles' tournament says:

The Red Stockings having an engagement with the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, on the 13th inst., the Eagle programme will be subject to some alteration.

AN EDITOR PLAYS BASE BALL.

[From the Traveler's Record.]

The delightful and tender game of base ball having broken out with fresh virulence this season, the following sketch is in order:

The doctor said we needed exercise. Doctor knows. He told us to join base ball; we joined. Bought a book of instructions, and for five days studied it wisely, if not too well. Then we bought a sugar-scoop cap, a red belt, a green shirt, yellow trowsers, pumpkin-colored shoes, a paper collar and a purple necktie, and, with a lot of other delegates, moved gently to the ground.

There were two nines. These nines were antagonists. The ball is a pretty little drop of softness, size of a goose egg, and five degrees harder than a rock. The two nines play against each other. It is a quiet game, much like chess, only a little more chase than chess.

There was an umpire. His position was a hard one. He sits on a box, and yells "foul." His duty is severe. I took the bat. It is a murderous plaything, descended from Pocahontas to the head of John Smith. The man in front of me was a pitcher. He was a nice pitcher, but he sent the balls hot. The man behind me was a catcher. He caught it, too!

Umpire said "play." It is the most radical play I know of, this base ball. Sawing cordwood is moonlight rambles beside base ball. So the pitcher sent a ball toward me. It looked pretty coming, so I let it come. Then he sent another. I hit it with the club and hove it gently upward. Then I started to walk to the first base. The ball hit in the pitcher's hands, and somebody said he caught a fly. Alas, poor fly! I walked leisurely toward the base. Another man took the bat. I turned to see how he was making it, and a mule kicked me on the cheek. The man said it was the ball. It felt like a mule, and I reposed on the grass. The ball went on.

Pretty soon there were two more flies, and three of us flew out. Then the other nine came in, and us nine went out. This was better. Just as I was standing on my dignity, in the left field, a hot ball, as they call it, came skyrocketing toward me. My captain yelled "take it."

I hastened gently forward to where the ball was aiming to descend. I have a good eye to measure distances, and I saw at a glance where the little aerolite was to light. I put up my hands. How sweetly the ball descended! Everybody looked. I felt something warm in my eye. "Muffin!" yelled ninety fellows. "Muffin be d—d! it's a cannon ball!" For three days I've had two pounds of raw beef on that eye, and yet it paineth.

Then I wanted to go home, but my gentle captain said "nay." So I nayed and stayed. Pretty soon it was my strike. "To bat!" yelled the umpire. I went, but not all serene, as was my wont. The pitcher sent in one hip high. It struck me in the gullet. "Foul!" yelled the umpire. He sent in the ball again. This time I took it square, and sent it down the right field, through a parlor window, a kerosene lamp, and rip up against the head of an infant, who was quietly taking its—nap in its mother's arms. Then I slung the bat and meandered forth to the first base. I heard high words and looked. When I slung the bat, I had, with it, broken the jaw of the umpire, and was fined ten cents.

The game went on. I liked it. It is so much fun to run from base to base just in time to be put out, or to chase a ball three-fourths of a mile down hill, while all the spectators yell "muffin!" "go it!" "home run!" "go round again!" or "go round a dozen times!" Base ball is a sweet little game. When it came my turn to bat again, I noticed everybody move back about ten rods. The new umpire retreated twelve rods. He was timid. The pitcher sent 'em in hot. Hot balls in time of war are good. But I don't like 'em too hot for fun. After awhile I got a fair clip at it, and you bet it went cutting the daisies down the right field. A fat man and dog sat in the shade of an oak, enjoying the game. The ball broke one leg of the dog, and landed, like a runaway engine, in the corporosity of the fat man. He was taken home to die.

Then I went on a double-quick to the field, and tried to stop a hot ball. It came toward me from the bat at the rate of nine miles a minute. I put up my hands—the ball went sweetly singing on its way, with all the skin from my palms with it.

More raw beef.

That was an eventful chap that first invented base ball. It's such fun. I've played five games; and this is the result:

Twenty-seven dollars paid out for things.
One bunged eye—badly bunged.
One broken little finger.
One bump on the head.
Nineteen lame backs.
A sore jaw.
One thumb dislocated.
Three sprained ankles.
Five swelled legs.
One dislocated shoulder, from trying to throw the ball a thousand yards.
Two hands raw from trying to stop hot balls.
A lump the size of a hornet's nest on left hip, well back.
A nose sweetly jammed, and five uniforms spoiled from rolling in the dirt at the bases.

I have played two weeks, and don't think I like the game. I've looked over the scorer's book, and find that I have broken several bats, made one tally, broken one umpire's jaw, broken ten windows in adjoining houses, killed a baby, broke the leg of a dog, mortally injured the bread-basket of a spectator, knocked five other players out of time by slinging my bat, and knocked the water-fall from a school-marm who was standing twenty rods from the field, a quiet looker-on.

I've used up fifteen bottles of arnica liniment, five bottles of lotions, half a raw beef, and am so full of pain that it seems as if my limbs were but broken bats, and my legs the limbs of a dead horse-chestnut.

☞ So many people suffer almost constant torture from in-growing nails that any remedy which is readily to be obtained and promises relief ought to be generally known. The following, from the Medical Archives, is therefore submitted: "Dr. Babb has used, with uniform success, in in-growing nail, a saturated solution of the persulphate of iron. Success depends upon the thoroughness with which a bit of cotton, saturated with it, is insinuated between the nail and the fungus flesh, the cotton being also turned back over the flesh on the outside."

☞ It is said that there is danger of the total extinction of elephants, the hunters are killing them off so fast.

CITY FEATURES.

Enforcement of the Hog Ordinance.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 9, 1870.

The attention of all concerned is called to the ordinance approved July 8, 1870, which forbids any hog, shoat or pig going at large upon any of the streets, alleys or uninclosed lots or places in the city. Any such animal found going at large may be taken up by any one and driven or conveyed to the hog pounds, and such person is entitled to a reward of $3 for each animal. Owners of such animals can recover them by proving property and paying a fine of $5 for each animal within forty-eight hours. If not called for within that time, they will be sold at auction. Any one preventing or molesting any one from taking up such animals will be arrested and fined from $15 to $100. The hog pounds will be designated hereafter, and the police will be directed to strictly enforce the ordinance on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.

W. JENKINS,
Chief of Police.

☞ If you wish cool shirts for summer wear go to Green & Green's and leave your measure for a half dozen of their low-neck shirts at $30 00 per dozen.

☞ Persons who fail in securing pleasing pictures, should try the Berlin photographs. They can be had at Stowe's, Fourth and Green streets.

☞ Green & Green have just received a large assortment of new bows and ties—the latest in the market.

☞ Berlin photographs closely resemble the porcelain picture. Call and see them at Stowe's, Fourth and Green streets.

☞ The standard shirt at Green & Green's—New York mills muslin. Only $3 00.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ Have you seen those beautiful linen ties at Green & Green's? Only $1 00 per dozen.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Keep Cool and Healthy.

Leave your measure at Neal's Merchant Tailoring establishment for a suit of his beautiful linen duck, or you can be provided with ready-made linen suits, Turkey crash vests, etc., corner Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ Green & Green are closing out their large assortment of India gauze Lisle thread and cross-barred muslin undershirts at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ A large assortment of canes just received, at Green & Green's, at very low prices.

Hotel and Restaurant for Rent.

See advertisement of the St. George Hotel and Restaurant for rent. This house is in a good location, and, for any one wishing to engage in that business, a rare opportunity is offered.

$50 Reward.

See advertisement in another column of strayed mare, for which $50 reward is offered.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Justly celebrated for fine photographic production—Webster's Gallery, 85 Fourth street. The Rembrandts are perfect.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

"Ell's" Patent Fruit Sealer,

the best and easiest mode for sealing fruit in the world. Depot 166 Market street, near Fifth.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ The coolest gallery and finest photographs, every size and style, for less money, are J. C. Elrod's, 58 Main street, below Second street. That is why he is always busy. Go see.

☞ Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. offer to the highest bidder, on Monday next, some of the handsomest lots that have been sold this season. They front on First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, in the vicinity of the Southern Park, House of Refuge and Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. See advertisement in auction column.

Every Lot Offered

to be sold regardless of price at our sale Monday, July 11th, at 4 o'clock, of handsome building lots on that elevated plateau of land north of the House of Refuge. The lots are 50, 60, and 100 feet front by 180 to 200 deep, to alleys, and front on First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets. Morris, Southwick & Co.

A Physician's Testimony.

SEARCY, ARK., June 30, 1870.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: If this will be of any benefit to you use it. I came to this place last January. In a few days after my arrival, I was called on by Mr. John Andrews, of this place, who had been suffering with sore eyes for four years. I examined him—found that the cause was scrofula. I commenced treating him with your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, and am happy to say that, in five or six weeks, he came to me perfectly well. The next case was Mr. E. G. Davis, who has had scrofula for twelve or fifteen years. At times he would have to give up work in his shop, and to-day he is sound and well. The third case is a Mr. McMickle, who has been suffering with scrofula in his eyes for six years. I treated him with your Sarsaparilla, and to-day he can see to shoot a rifle. The fourth case is Mr. Buckles, who is improving rapidly, and many others, and not a case have I failed to cure; and, in conclusion, I will say your Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is a blessing to suffering humanity. Hoping that you may continue to keep it from being adulterated, that the afflicted may be thereby benefited,

Respectfully, yours,
J. M. S. WHITE, M. D.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the County Democratic Executive Committee Yesterday.

In pursuance of a call of the Chairman, S. L. Gaar, the Executive Committee of Jefferson county met in Louisville, July 9, 1870. On motion, R. G. Vance was made Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the chair, being to organize the party, on motion of R. G. Vance, a committee of three in each precinct in the county were appointed, with power to add to their number and to appoint sub-committees, who are urged to organize at once and see that every Democrat votes the entire ticket in August. The following are the committees:

LOWER PONDS.
Dr. Foss,
Robt. Stonestreet,
W. G. Stewart.

CANE RUN.
Clements Kramer,
Judge S. A. Garr,
Anton Kathlert.

SHIVELY'S.
G. C. Smoot,
Wm. Murphy,
J. G. King.

BLANKENBAKER'S.
Geo. Doern,
Hiram Blankenbaker,
Ormsby Hill.

WOODS'.
Chas. P. Faunt r,
Garret Woods,
Geo. Archer.

CROSS ROADS.
Dr. McCawley,
Dr. Applegate,
Wm. Nixon.

SPRING GARDEN.
John Baker,
Casper Cromer,
J. ff. Williams.

HAYS' SPRING.
Thomas Thixton,
Abraham Funk,
A. C. Hays.

JEFFERSONTOWN.
Lewis Keller,
Stephen Powell,
Henry Funk.

TWO-MILE HOUSE.
Ed. Hickes,
John Burks,
Ed. Briscoe.

HARROD'S CREEK.
Thomas Richards,
Maj. Will. Duerson,
Price Smith.

SPRINGDALE.
Cleave Williams,
Jesse Murray,
Henry Holtzheimer.

GILMORE'S.
John Bucy,
C. O. Herr,
J. L. Herr.

SCHARDEIN'S.
Dr. Bohannon,
—— Samuels,
John Kothelmer.

MIDDLETOWN.
Col. G. T. Wilcox,
Dr. L. P. Wetherby,
Dr. T. B. Walker.

BOSTON.
James Johnson,
Dr. Pierce,
Noah Hobbs.

FISHERVILLE.
Will. Ragland, Stephen Beard, Dr. S. H. Reid.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three—G. P. Doern, E. G. Minor, and R. G. Vance—to issue an address to the Democratic voters of the county before the August election.

Ordered, That the secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings to the COURIER-JOURNAL and Anzeiger for publication.

S. L. GAAR, Chairman.
ROBERT G. VANCE, Secretary.

A BOILER THEORY.

Relative Power of the Lee and Natchez.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ST. CHARLES BRIDGE COMPANY, ST. CHARLES, MO., July 7, 1870.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I observe some calculations in your paper as to the relative power of the Lee and Natchez, which are so very incorrect that you must pardon my contribution of a word or two on the subject. The size of cylinder and diameter of wheel have nothing whatever to do with the power of steam machinery, excepting as a question of correct proportioning and relative adaptation.

All power exists in the boiler—in its capacity to convert water and heat into steam and force. The Lee, with 80-inch cylinders and 75 feet wheels, would have less power than she now has if her boiler outfit remains the same, because of the want of correct proportioning. The Lee has 42 inch boilers, 28 feet long, and the Natchez 40-inch boilers, 33 feet long. Their power, therefore, is almost identical, the Natchez having the advantage by the proportion of 41 to 39 in boiler capacity. Now, to find which of the two applied this power the most economically, we have the following data:

Natchez—34 cylinder—10 feet stroke—42 feet wheel—on her run she averaged 17 revolutions per minute—steam at 140 lbs.—cut off at ⅝ of the stroke; consequently, average working pressure in cylinder was 128 lbs., and piston speed 340 feet per minute. Now to develop the same mechanical effect the engines of the Lee would have to average 18½ revolutions per minute—boiler pressure 119 lbs.—cut off at one half stroke—working pressure in cylinder 93 lbs.—piston speed 380 feet per minute—she having 40 inch cylinders—10 feet stroke, and a 38 feet wheel.

From the foregoing it is clear which of the two has the best proportioned application of the power produced by the boilers—as if those of the Lee were able to supply steam at a higher pressure than the foregoing, her victory is accounted for.

May we hope to hear from the engineers of the Lee on this subject?

The best modern marine engine practice points to about 400 feet per minute piston speed as the most economical for engines of this size, worked with high-pressure steam.

C. S. S.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, July 9.

Jacob Hess, Mike McCoole and Root. Wright, fined $5 each for drunkenness.

Mike Higgins and wife, peace warrant by Val Schiller; bond $200 for six months.

La Pearce and Frances Davis, peace warrant by Mary Fowler; dismissed.

Wm. Wesley, stealing apples; dismissed.

John Galbreth, suspected felon; $500 bond.

Peter Haas and wife, peace warrant by W. Eppert; continued.

Chas. Murphy, assault on F. English; continued.

Barney McCoy, assault on Annie Bolling; bond $300.

Geo. W. Dawson, running a horse car upon and wounding Mrs. Hatzelbider.

John Tehan, cutting Ed. McCarty; dismissed.

Laura Jones, stealing clothing; bond $200.

Ed. Carey, assault on Emily Davis; dismissed.

John Downs, housebreaking; $500 bond.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Opinion in the Awning Case.

M. D. Levy vs. the City of Louisville. Opinion of the Court:

1. Concerning the recently delivered opinion of Chancellor Cochran in Obst, Rodgers, &c., and for other reasons, the Court is of opinion that ordinance No. 100 was legally adopted.

2. It seems to the Court, also, that the ordinance does not violate the city charter. See Chiles vs. Drake, 2 Met., 150.

3. Nor does it seem to the Court that the ordinance was repealed before the emanation of the summons against the plaintiff.

4. The Court is of opinion that the City Court has jurisdiction of all offenses violative of ordinance No. 100.

5. But the plaintiff had the right to erect the shed complained of in the street on his own premises unless prohibited by the ordinance or some other law. No other law has been invoked in argument as prohibiting the erection. The court is of opinion that the *proviso* in section 11 does not amount to such prohibition. The 8th section, however, is very comprehensive, and it seems to the court this section prohibits the erection in question, and that the proviso in the 11th section was inserted therein to prevent that section being construed as such a modification of the 8th section as to allow the erection.

Let judgment be entered setting aside the temporary prohibition, and dismissing the plaintiff's petition with costs.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Important Insurance Suit—The Authority of a General Agent.

Mohr, Solomon, & Mohr vs. The Fireman's Insurance Company. The plaintiffs say that on the 30th of October, 1868, they had a certain lot of whisky in Jordan's warehouse, in Mercer county, Ky., which they had insured in the Fireman's Insurance Company, of which James S. Leman is the agent. They paid a premium of $39 35 for the policy, which was for the insurance of the whisky to the amount of $3,750 for six months. The whisky was removed from Jordan's warehouse by the collector of internal revenue and placed in Macklin's United States bonded warehouse, Frankfort, Ky., before the expiration of the policy. The policy was issued and countersigned by George E. Webster, who was then agent for the company, and when the whisky had been removed the company was duly notified of the removal. The plaintiffs left the policy with the agent, Mr. Webster, that he might insure the change of warehouse thereon, which he agreed to do as soon as he could ascertain the exact description of the warehouse to which the whisky had been removed; and he also agreed to continue the insurance under the same policy.

On the 2d of April, 1869, the whisky was wholly destroyed by fire. It was worth four thousand dollars, being one-half of a lot of whisky valued at eight thousand dollars, contained in the same bonded warehouse, and owned by the plaintiffs, the other half of which was insured in the Buffalo City Insurance Company under a policy issued by the same agent, he being at the time agent for both companies, and having due notice thereof, and having consented thereto in writing in the policy of the Fireman's Company the words and figures "$3,750 additional insurance in the Buffalo Insurance Company, New York."

The plaintiffs claim that the agreement continued in full force under the same terms. They say they gave notice of the loss, as required of them by the terms of the policy, to the agent, Mr. Webster, who refused to receive the same. They claim that by reason of the fire they were damaged to the amount of $3,000, and the defendant has become liable to them to the amount of $6,750 in sixty days after the proof of the loss. They have often requested payment, but the company has wholly refused and failed to pay. They pray judgment for the sum of $3,750, with interest from its maturity.

The defendants admit the insurance of the whisky in the warehouse at Oregon in the first place, but they deny having made any other contract insuring the same whisky in any other place. They deny that they had been notified of the removal of the whisky, or that the policy was left with the agent, Mr. Webster, and at the time the whisky was burned. They say the agent had no right to make such a contract as the plaintiffs allege he made with them. They also say that the policy was void because it was not stamped as required by law. They say further, that they could not have insured the whisky in the Macklin warehouse because their line was full in that house at that time, and Mr. Webster had been so instructed. The contract could not have been legal because it was not based upon a consideration. It was not in writing, and all policies must be signed by the president or other competent officer of the company. They deny that notice of the loss was duly given the company by the plaintiffs. Wherefore they pray to be dismissed with costs.

The Court instructed the jury to answer the following questions in their verdict:

Q. Was George E. Webster, from October, 1868, to April, 1869, inclusive, the general insurance agent in Kentucky for the defendants?

A. (By the jury.) From the power of the attorney and the evidence of William Linton, we believe he was general agent of the company for Kentucky.

Q. Was George E. Webster, during that time, entrusted by defendants, with blank policies of insurance and other blanks usually furnished to such agents for making contracts of insurance?

A. He was.

Q. Was George E. Webster, as agent of the defendant, prior to the fire, informed of the removal of the whisky from Oregon to Frankfort?

A. He was.

Q. Did George E. Webster, as defendant's agent, prior to the fire, agree with plaintiff's agent to continue the property insured at Frankfort and to indorse the written assent of the defendant upon the policy as soon as he should be informed of the particular warehouse to which it had been removed?

A. We believe from the evidence that he did.

Q. In whose possession was the policy at the time of the fire?

A. In the possession of Geo. E. Webster.

Q. What was the value of the whole whisky at the time of the fire?

A. About $8,000.

Verdict: We of the jury find for the plaintiffs the sum of $3,989 38 in damages.

Donations to the Baptist Orphans' Home.

Mrs. Levian G. Webb, $5; J. Gregory, 37 lbs beef; J. Busb, 18 lbs beef; W. H. Mitchell, 30½ lbs beef; H. Kraft, 38 lbs beef; Callahan & Spr, 1 bushel dried peaches; Kennedy & Irvin, 25 bushels of coal; Mrs. Lucy Jones, 8 yards second-hand carpet; a friend, 1 bbl potatoes; Mrs. Brady, 2 doz loaves of bread, 2 lbs tea-cake, 4 lbs cinnamon bread; gentlemen member of East Baptist church, $1; Mount Washington church, 16 lbs bacon, 12 lbs soap, 18 lbs lard, 24 lbs dried fruit, keg of apples, beans, onions, ½ doz cans blackberry jam; Mrs. Woodward, a lot of half-worn clothing; a friend, 4 jars fruit; a lady, 2 pairs stockings; Mrs. B. Weaver, 3 lbs butter; Mrs. Arthur Peter, large lot of tea-rusk; Mr. Giles, 1 water-cooler, 15 lbs ice daily for the season.

MRS. ARTHUR PETER, Pres't.
M. A. HEGAN, Cor. Sec.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 9, 1870.

The local money market has exhibited no feeling during the week of special importance. Money has been in sufficient supply to meet the wants of No. 1 applicants for accommodations, and the rate of interest has ranged from 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE has been steady, and the offerings have been sufficient to supply the demand. Sales have fluctuated but little, and the market to-day ruled from 1-10 discount buying to 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD.—There has been some improvement in the premium to-day, and the market closed at 112¾.

The general markets present no features demanding special notice. A moderate trade in miscellaneous merchandise is reported, and with few exceptions prices rule steady. Flour is in fair local demand and firm. Corn is quiet and steady, and dealers give quotations for prime to strictly choice shelled at from $1 08@1 15 per bushel, sacks included. Oats are quiet, with a light local demand. Wheat is coming forward in light quantities, and the various grades of red and white range from $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel on arrival. Bagging is very firm. Raw whisky has declined, and was quoted to-day at 96c, tax paid. Decided firmness and a more active demand in provisions have characterized the market for the past three days. Bacon has advanced, and the market to-day closed firm, with an upward tendency.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the past week has been in point of activity fully up to the expectations of factors and buyers, and prices for all grades of sound, sweet tobacco have been well maintained. The sales for the week at the six auction warehouses foot up 1,070 hhds, and for the year to $32,463 hhds. The following is an exhibit of the sales of each house:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	313	9,203
Louisville House	286	6,759
Ninth-street House	129	5,636
Farmers' House	128	4,648
Boone House	164	4,637
Planters' House	50	1,580
Hhds	1,070	32,463

The annual tobacco fair will take place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., full particulars of which will appear in the COURIER-JOURNAL. In consequence of the fair, there will be no sales at the warehouses until Thursday, when the sale of the tobacco entered for the fair will commence.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton market dull and lower, with sales of 970 bales at 20c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 12,880 bbls; the market is irregular, and only a moderate business doing; sales of 8,700 bbls at $4 75@5 10 for superfine Western and State; $5 25@5 50 for common to good extra Western and State; $5 55@6 10 for good to choice do; $6 00@6 30 for white wheat Western extra; $5 40 for extra Ohio; $5 65@9 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour is firmer, with sales of 450 bbls at $5@6 15. Cornmeal is steady, with sales of 550 bbls of Western at $5 35. Receipts of wheat 76,886 bush; the market is 1c better, with a moderate demand: sales of 112,000 bush at $1 05@1 08 for No 2 spring; $1 12@1 18 for No 2 Chicago; $1 30@1 36 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 21 for small lots of No 1 spring; $1 27@1 28 for Green Bay spring; $1 40@1 43½ for winter red and amber Western; $1 43@1 65 for white Western. Rye quiet. Receipts of corn 29,646 bush; the market is quiet, closing 2@3c lower, with sales of 39,000 bush at 98c@$1 00 for new Western mixed; $1 06 for old Western; $1 07@1 10 for Western yellow; $1 15@1 25 for small lots of white. Receipts of oats 22,276 bush; the market for prime is firm, but mixed is heavy, with sales of 31,000 bush at 63@64½c for Western, and 70@73c for Ohio and State. Hay is quiet and steady at 70@75c for shipping and 90c@$1 15 for retail lots. Hops, there is a better business doing and the market is very firm. Coffee is steady, with sales of 500 bags of Rio. Sugar is steady, with sales of 318 bbls of Porto Rico at 9⅝@10⅛c. Molasses is dull, with sales of 95 hhds of muscovado at 39½c. Rice is steady but quiet at 8¼@8⅝c for Carolina. Petroleum, the market is quiet at 14⅛@14¼c for crude, and 27⅞@28c for refined. Provisions, pork is dull, with sales of 350 bbls at $29 00@29 75 for mess; $25 for prime mess; $28@28 35 for uninspected city mess; also sales of 250 bbls of mess, seller August, at $29 50. Beef, the market is quiet but steady, with sales of 40 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $16@18 for extra mess. Tierce beef is nominal at $26@28 for prime mess, and $30@31 for India mess. Beef hams are quiet at $29@35. Middles are firm, with sales of 30 boxes of long clear at 14⅞@15c; also sales of 140 boxes of short rib, part at 15⅛@15⅜c. Lard is quiet but steady; Western steam 16⅛@16⅜c and kettle rendered 16⅝@16⅞c; sales of 100 tierces; also sales of 5,100 tierces, seller July. Butter is steady but quiet: Western 18@28c. Cheese is quiet and prices in buyer's favor at 9@14½c.

METALS—Sheathing copper is steady for new rates. Ingot copper is dull at 20c for Baltimore and 20½c for Lake Superior. Pig iron is heavy at $31 50@33 for Scotch, and $27@33 for American. Bar iron is quiet at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron is steady at 11¼@11½c, gold, for Russia. Nails are quiet at 4⅛c for cut, and [illegible] for horse-shoe.

Latest—Flour market closed tamely for shipping grades but steady; other grades are unsettled. Wheat market closed firm but quiet at $1 30@1 36 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 12@1 18 for No 2 Chicago, and $1 41½ for winter red and amber Western. Rye is neglected. Oats are quiet; white firm at [illegible]. Corn is heavy at [illegible] for new mixed Western. Pork is dull, with sales of [illegible] bbls of mess at [illegible] and [illegible], seller August, at [illegible]. Beef is unchanged. Cut meats are firmer, with a good demand. Bacon is steady, with a moderate inquiry. Lard is steady at [illegible] for steam. Eggs are quiet and unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market is dull and a little depressed for some classes of goods. Augusta [illegible] yard sheetings are jobbing at [illegible]; [illegible] at 11½c; Broadway [illegible]; Dwight W. 12c; Great Falls E. [illegible]; Lawrence [illegible]; Pocasset F [illegible]; Everett blue denims 27c; Uncasville A. C. A. do 18c; York light checks [illegible]; Oriental prints [illegible]; Lewiston [illegible]; [illegible] A. do [illegible]; do do [illegible]; do checks 23c. Canton flannels are dull, lower and unsettled.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Eastern exchange is unchanged. Flour is a shade better for low grades. Wheat is in fair demand; the market opened $1 04 and sold up to 1 05¾, closing at $1 04¾; seller last half the month at [illegible]; closing at the outside price; this afternoon the market was firm at $1 05¾ cash; $1 05¾@1 07 for seller last half of July. Corn is fairly active but prices are weak, closing at 86¼@86½c for fresh receipts; in options there is a fair degree of activity. Oats are quiet, closing at 47¼@48c, and 48¾c for seller the last half of July. Rye is dull, closing at 81¼c for No 2. Barley is unchanged. Highwines are in fair demand at 94c for iron-bound. Mess pork is steady at $29 25@29 50 for regular winter packed; mess ordinary $27 50@28. Sweet-pickled hams 15@16c for winter and 17¼c for summer-cured. Dry-salt meats are in fair request; shoulders are active, closing at 12c; Cumberland 13¾@13½c loose; rough sides are steady at 14¼@14½c; short ribs are in good demand at 15@15¼c. Lard is steady at 15¼@16c for winter and 15¼@15½c for summer. Mess beef is steady at 12@12½c for regular. Cattle are active at $3 62½@6 50 for common to good Texan steers; $7 00@8 25 for good to choice shipping beeves. Hogs are steady but unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,168 bbls of flour, 44,650 bush wheat, 79,000 bush corn, 18,100 bush oats, 1,813 bush rye, 2,771 bush barley, 6,250 head hogs. Shipments: 3,001 bbls of flour, 85,825 bush wheat, 170,905 bush corn, 10,221 bush oats, 1,300 bush rye, 3,000 bush barley, 3,340 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Tobacco, the market is firm but unchanged. Cotton nominal at 18¼@19c. Hemp dull at $140@175 for undressed; machine rope unchanged at 9@10c; hemp bagging steady at 20c. Flour dull and there is very little doing; fall superfine $4 25@4 50; extra $4 80@4 90; double extra $4 95@5 40. Wheat, the market for the best grades is firm; No 2 new fall $1 13@1 17. No 1 do $1 20@1 25; choice to fancy $1 30@1 40. Corn is in good demand and higher; mixed 87@90c; yellow 90@93c; white 90c@$1 00. Oats are dull at 54@58c. Rye dull at 78@80c. Whisky stronger at $1. Groceries are dull and unchanged. Mess pork is firm at $30. Dry-salt shoulders 12¾c; clear rib sides 16¾c. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17¾@18c. Lard dull at 15¾@16c for choice. Cattle in good demand at 2¾@3¾c for inferior to common, 4@7c for medium to choice. Hogs are active at 7¾@9c. Receipts of flour 1,500 bbls, wheat 21,000 bush, corn 21,400 bush, oats 3,400 bush, rye 200 bush, cattle 300 head.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Flour is unchanged, but in fair demand; family $5 85@5 75. Wheat is in better supply and dull; new on the spot would bring $1 20 and old $1 30. Corn is in light supply and the market is firm, but the demand is light at 95@96c for ear and 90c in elevator. Oats are firm at 50c and in good demand. Rye is dull at 98c. Cotton nominally unchanged. Whisky is dull at 95@96c, the latter rate in iron bound cooperage. Mess pork is dull and nominal at $30. Lard is held at 16c, but there was no demand. There is a good demand for bulk meats at 12@12¼c for shoulders, the latter rate packed, and 15c for sides packed; one lot sold at 15¼c, and at the close they were held at 15½c packed and 15c loose. There is a good demand for bacon at 13¼c, 16¾c and 17¼c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, and at the close clear rib sides were held at 16¼c; sugar-cured hams 21¼@24c. Butter is unchanged and steady at 20@24c. Eggs 15c and firm. Linseed oil is dull at $1. Lard oil $1 13@1 15. There is no change in groceries. Gold 112¼ buying. Exchange is dull at 1-10 discount buying.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is steady; Western $1 30@1 38. Corn is in fair demand; mixed Western $1 05@1 08; prime is scarce and wanted. Oats are quiet at 60@65c. Mess pork is quiet at $30 75@31c. Bacon is active; shoulders 14¼c; rib sides 17¼c; clear rib sides 17½c; hams 23@24c. Lard 16¼@17c. Whisky 99c@$1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Flour dull. Wheat is more in demand and prices are steady; red Western $1 35@1 40. Rye is steady; Western $1. Corn is dull; mixed $1 03@1 04. Oats are in limited request; Western 60c. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky dull; Western iron-bound 97@98c.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 67 bales; exports 234 bales. Flour nominal. Cornmeal firm at $5 75. Corn 95@$1 05. Oats 65c. Hay $18@20. Bran $18@20. Mess pork $32. Bacon shoulders 14½c; sides 18½@18¾c. Lard 17@18½c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton nominal; middling 18¾c; sales 600 bales; receipts 405 bales; exports 4,723 bales; stock on hand by actual count 66,359 bales, making an addition of 11,642 bales, of which 6,336 bales consists of damaged samples.

DIED.

LOCHERY—At 8½ o'clock, on the evening of the 9th inst., SQUIRE LOCHERY, in the 65th year of his age.

AMUSEMENTS.

Norma Moonlight Excursion to Madison, Ind., on Wednesday, July 13th, 1870.

MEMBERS of the Norma Club, and their friends, can procure tickets of Messrs. Dake & Helmus, Quast & Schulten and Preuser & Wellenvoss. The boat will leave the foot of Fourth street at 7 o'clock P. M. jy10d3

Weisiger Hall.
MR. HENRY FARMER
Has the pleasure to announce that he will give a
GRAND
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
On Wednesday Evening, July 13, 1870,
For which occasion he has secured the services of the world-renowned
SIGNORITA JOSEPHINA FILOMINA,
The Greatest Female Violinist living;
SIGNOR JUAN E. SALCEDO,
The unrivaled Cornet-a-Piston player.
MR. LEO WHEAT............Musical Director.
Tickets $1—good for reserved seats—at box office and at Faulds' music store. Gallery 50c. jy10

IRON-MOLDERS' UNION, NO. 18,
BASKET PICNIC,
TO be given on the farm of Samuel Drake, Esq., on Monday, July 25, 1870. Boats leave the foot of Fourth street at 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., stopping at Jeffersonville.
Committee of Arrangements—Wm. J. Trainor Chairman; Peter Roth, Henry Poirier, Michael Hyland, John Tierney, George Trainor, R. H. Mack.
Tickets, $1. je26 Sut

THE PERRET ZOUAVES'
First Annual Picnic,
AT DRAKE'S FARM,
ON MONDAY, JULY 18, 1870.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Capt. M. Enright, Lieut. J. Noonan, Ew'd O'Connell, Benj. Deuberry, Walter Michael, A. R. Burns, Pat. Gibbons, Geo. Trainer. Lieut J. Noonan Musical Director; Geo. Trainor Assistant.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
jy10 SuTh&Su

K OF P. GRAND PICNIC.
AT WOODLAND GARDEN,
ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 6, K. of P., celebrates the first anniversary of its institution by a Picnic at Woodland Garden. All sister lodges and the public in general are invited to participate. The Committee of Arrangements has done its utmost to make this Picnic one of the greatest of the season. jy6 d5 ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Woodland Garden!
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
BY THE
Great Western Star Band!
BERNARD STRUBE............Proprietor.
my15 Sutf

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
SACRED CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
Philharmonic Orchestra.
The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.
Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.
ap8 Sa&Sutf ANTON EHRST, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 130 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dif

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE............HOLLCROFT, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 11th inst, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For St. Louis.
EXCHANGE............McCALLAM, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Regular Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson Packet.
BERMUDA............SAM'L T. JAMES, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 10th, at 10 A. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

The Dean Line of Memphis Packets.
SAM J. HALE............W. P. WALKER, Master,
For Cairo and Memphis, on This Day, the 10th, at 10 A. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For New Orleans.
The fine passenger steamer
SILVER SPRAY............JOHN S. PATTERSON, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 10th, at 12 M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
MARY HOUSTON............L. B. DUNHAM, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN............Capt. SAM. HILDRETH
GEN. BUELL............Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.
UNITED STATES............Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE............Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER. G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master; W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
ap29 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following Passenger Steamers:
CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, and [illegible].
Leaves Louisville for St. Louis and Cincinnati every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 36 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For Cairo and St. Louis,
ABEONA............H. J. VINTON, Master,
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 13th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
jan29 dtm No. 36 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Louisville Railroad and the [illegible] Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
ap20 dly No. 8 Fourth st.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail boats leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
ap20 dly No. 8 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—Second-hand buggies and rockaways; also new rockaways, buggies, &c. For sale low at W. F. SPYREY'S Carriage Factory, Jefferson st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. jy10 d4

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—Situated on West street, between Grayson and Walnut sts., very desirable for a small family. GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 73½ Fifth st. jy10 eod3

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Situated on the corner of Front street and Commercial square, Jeffersonville, Ind. The house is a 2-story modern gothic, containing 8 rooms, and in perfect order throughout. The grounds occupy a square of 120 feet front enclosed to a depth of 180 feet to the river bank, with terrace handsomely ornamented with evergreens, flowers, &c. The whole commanding the most beautiful and varied scenery, having a splendid view of the river and the central portion of Louisville, and the great bridge spanning the falls of the Ohio in the immediate vicinity. This location is unsurpassed for health and combines all the advantages of both city and country. Will sell the above property on easy terms, or will exchange for improved property in Louisville. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, Real Estate Auctioneers, &c. jy9 d4t

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat new brick cottage, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts., containing 3 rooms, kitchen, and servants'-room, with good cellar, cistern, &c. Lot 30 feet by 197 to Congress street, nicely set in shrubbery, fine fruit trees, and grapes. Apply on the premises. my27 eodtf

FOR SALE—GROCERY—The undersigned, wishing to change his business, therefore offers his grocery store, situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, for sale on very suitable conditions. The house in which the business is carried on is a three-story building, the store 60 feet long, and can be used as well for wholesale as retail business house of any kind. For further information apply at the place. JOHN OTTO MUENCH, No. 196 Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts. je28 dlm

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 31x200 feet. Also a lot 33x180 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 44 2-3x180 3-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 48 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 193 West Jefferson street. ju8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe18 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE—Monthly, a furnished cottage of three rooms, to a party without children. Convenient to street cars. Address H., P. O.

FOR RENT OR SALE—RESIDENCE—The splendid residence lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq., on the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue. Every desirable convenience is attached to the place; suitable for a first-class family. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth. jy10d4t

FOR RENT—THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, corner Main and Eighth, Louisville, Ky., offers superior inducements to a tenant. The building embraces a first-class hotel and restaurant, built with all modern improvements. The furniture and fixtures will be leased or disposed of with the building, embracing the furniture and fixtures of bar, restaurant, parlors, sleeping rooms, offices, &c. Situated in the largest business part of the city, it will at all times command a large portion of the transient and home custom of the city. For terms apply to W. H. STOKES & Co., 173 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. jy10d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house of 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. Call at 263 Eleventh street between 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. jy9 d2*

FOR RENT—ROOM—Finely furnished front room, 141 West Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth sts., north side. jy8 d3

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On the corner of Magazine and Seventh sts., containing 12 rooms, with large lot. Rent $60 a month. W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. jy2 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine two-story brick residence, with all the modern improvements, containing 8 rooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and bath-room, situated on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply at C. BAMBERGER'S, No. 201 Main st. je18 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, is 26½ feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 165 feet; has elevator, and is in general good repair. Held at $1,800. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, JOHN B. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

LOST.

LOST—A CHILD'S GOLD ARMLET—Supposed to have been lost on the Walnut-street cars on the evening of the 7th inst. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 251 Eighth street, between Chestnut and Magazine.

LOST—BREAST-PIN—On the 8th of July, a large jet and pearl breast-pin. The design is a circle of small pearls with a large one in the center. The finder, upon leaving it at Morton & Galt's Bank, will be well rewarded. jy9 d2*

LOST—BREAST-PIN—On Walnut or Chestnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, on the night of the 6th inst., a gold enameled breast-pin, leaf center. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. Coleman's, on Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth. jy8 d3

AUCTION SALES.

BY HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.
Choice Suburban Lots,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, at 5 o'clk, we will sell on the premises in lots to suit purchasers, On the Shelbyville pike, 165x200 to an alley; On Pope street, 100x165.

This property is west of and immediately adjoining the Blind Asylum grounds. It lies high and commands a fine view of the Ohio river, the great bridge, and the surrounding country.

Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years with interest and lien. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST,
jy10 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
No. 540 Preston, bet. Caldwell & Kentucky sts.,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 12, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire contents of a well furnished house, consisting in part of 1 Piano (7 octave), 1 fine Velvet Carpet, 1 fine Parlor set, Marble Sideboard, Marble Bureaus, Marble Washstand, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, 2 and 3 ply Carpets, Spring and other Mattresses, Dining-room and Kitchen Ware, Cook Stoves, &c.

N. B.—The above goods are first-class, and will positively be sold. Piano sold at 12 o'clock.
Terms cash. jy10

Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, July 12, at 10 A. M., will be sold an assorted lot of Boots and Shoes, embracing many desirable goods in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Philadelphia-made Shoes; also Men's, Boys' and Youth's eastern-made Boots, Bals, Brogans, &c.
Terms cash.
jy10 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
Vacant Lot
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, at 4 o'clock, I will sell a vacant lot on Market street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. The lot is 29 feet front by 120 deep. Terms, one-half cash, balance in one year.
jy10 d3 WHARTON.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

MONDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the great Auction Bazar, No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 1 elegant rosewood chamber suit, cost $400; also walnut and mahogany chamber suits, wardrobes, chairs, tables, bookcase, washstands with marble tops; also elegant walnut, mahogany, and rosewood bureaus, parlor suits, pianos, spring mattresses, carpets, queensware, refrigerators, oak hall racks, &c., &c.
jy10 J. G. McNATT & CO., Auct'rs.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE SITES.

1,000 Feet of Ground,

A portion of that elevated plateau of land near the House of Refuge, Southern Park, and Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and immediately adjoining the property known as the W. P. Hahn Subdivision,

At Auction,

MONDAY, July 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. This handsome property is subdivided into lots 50, 60, and 100 feet front by 180 to 200 deep to 20-foot alleys, fronting on First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets, all of which are opened and established for public use.

Buyers, make a personal examination. No better investment can be made. This sale will embrace about all of the lots that are for sale at present in this locality.

EVERY LOT OFFERED TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

Terms liberal. Plats can be seen on day of sale. Omnibuses will be at our office at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
jy6 Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION
BY JOHN LOEWER & CO.

ON MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. we will sell, at No. 56 High street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, a Grocery, Bar-room, and Feed Store, consisting of a large stock of groceries and fixtures, bar utensils and fixtures; also 1 pair scales, 3 bar tables, 6 chairs, 1 stove and pipe, 1 fine show case; also 1 fine iron-gray horse and harness and a new spring wagon, &c. Sale positive.
We call the attention of all dealers.
jy9 d3 JOHN LOEWER & CO.

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benson" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO.
N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. ap15 eod6m

FORTUNE TELLER.
ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.
Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to recover them.
Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.
Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. sa11 Wed&Sat

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING—In an unobjectionable neighborhood. Would prefer it on Broadway or Chestnut, between First and Fifth streets, or Third, Fourth, or Fifth street between Walnut and York. Apply to or address GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main st. jy10 d3

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron in a small family. Apply at 268 Fourth street.

WANTED—COOK—White or colored, for a family of two persons. Must come well recommended. Apply at No. 53 Chestnut, between Second and Third. jy10 d3*

WANTED—1,000 PERSONS—Any person that wants work or business is invited to call. Best employers at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—SITUATION—By an experienced lady teacher, a situation either as principal or assistant; has taught South. Address Box 89, Austinburg, Ohio. jy10 d3&w1*

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy one large front room, furnished, with small hall room attached if desired; also a large room, immediately back, unfurnished, and quite as good a view of the street as the front room proper; at 303 Third st. Reference required.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A good residence in an unobjectionable neighborhood. Would prefer Broadway or Chestnut streets, between First and Fifth; or Third, Fourth, or Fifth streets, between Walnut and York. Will pay a good price for a house that will suit. Apply to or address GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main st., bet. Second and Third. jy9 d3

WANTED—TEACHER—A competent teacher to take charge of and act as principal of the Mayfield Academy, situated twenty-five miles from Paducah, Ky., on the Paducah and Gulf Railroad. For particulars apply to LUCIAN ANDERSON, Chairman Board Trustees, Mayfield, Ky. jy9 d4

WANTED—HOUSE—Want to purchase a small house or cottage convenient to street cars. Those having such to sell will please address M. W. H., this office, stating location and terms. jy8 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND COMPETENT NURSE—Apply at 216 Third st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut. jy8 dtf

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE—Who can do plain sewing, to go to Crab Orchard Springs, for a month or two. Must have good references, and will be paid the highest wages. Inquire at the office of the Galt House. jy8 d3

WANTED—MULES AND HORSES—30 No. 1 mules, and 50 common horses, at B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner Fifth and Green sts. jy8 d3

WANTED—TO SELL OR RENT—Immediately, a desirable place in Pewee Valley. Fine fruits abound on the place—apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c. WARFIELD & FRYER. jy7 d6

WANTED—SITUATION—As bar keeper, by a man who has had four years' experience. Good recommendations given. Address F. S., this office. jy6 eod3*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a teacher of piano, guitar, thorough bass, composition, vocal training, organ, &c. Eight years' experience. References given. Address ESPERE JEMAIS, care of No. 290 Main st., New Albany, Ind. jy4 eod3*

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. je28 deodtf

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of steady and good moral habits, as book-keeper, shipping clerk, collector, or traveling salesman for some good house or manufacturing company. Any one having a business which they wish extended further West will do well to address the undersigned. Best of references given. Address A. B. W., Courier-Journal office. je29 eod6*

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady and first-class music teacher will teach letters or music for a seminary or a family. For unquestionable references apply at this office. jy1 d3*

WANTED—SERVANTS—A good white cook, washer and ironer. Also a house girl. Apply at north side College street, between Floyd and Preston streets, to J. V. COWLING, Jr. jy6 d3*

WANTED—GOVERNESS—To take charge of a girl nine years old, living in the country. Address, with age, nativity, and reference, Box 13, Dover, Stewart county, Tenn. jy3 d10*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any female help? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c. All respectable females invited to call and find homes FREE. MILLER & CO. je26 dtf

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A nurse that is healthy can apply for a situation by inquiring at 207 Third street. je10 dtf

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM—Between Jefferson and Broadway and Third and Seventh streets. Address A. B., at this office. je9

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. je11 d3m

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. m27 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. je11 d3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh31 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—($10 PER DAY)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. je11 d3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 34 High st., Louisville, Ky. my21 d3m&w3m

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND—9 miles from Louisville, immediately on the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road, 30 acres cleared and in cultivation, 10 acres in superior timber. No improvements, but superior building sites fronting the pike. It is suitable for gardening or farming purposes. On the woodland are 100 very fine poplar trees, besides a thick growth of other timber. The timber alone could be sold for enough to pay for half the whole ground. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, No. 130 Main st., Louisville, or to J. V. CONRAD, Jeffersontown, Ky. jy8 d10

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 5 acres of land (more land if desired), embracing barn, garden, fences, fruit trees, excellent water, and a fine stone quarry, at Beard's Station, on the L., Cin. and L. Railroad, 12 miles from the city. Price $2,200, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. Apply to SAM'L HYMAN, on adjoining premises. ja11 Wed&Sutf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Two out lots containing 9 acres of land adjoining the town of Lexington, Scott county, Ind., on the Louisville branch of the O and M. Railway. On the lots are a new frame building with six rooms, a new barn, and about 300 fruit trees. The land is well adapted to grape and peach growing, with well of good never-failing water; also adjoining thereto 20 acres of good timbered land. Will sell both together or separate. All in good view of the town and railway. For information and particulars apply to or address J. A. WEAVER, Lexington, Ind. jy8 d3&w1*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—At Lagrange, a good two-story brick house with 8 or 9 rooms, metal roof, with all necessary out-buildings. Lot contains 8 or 10 acres, with good water, fruit, and shrubbery. A very desirable place for a family. Also 100 acres of land on the other side of the railroad. All at Lagrange. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 118 Jefferson st. my21 eodtf

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ½ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 302 acres of land; 150 acres in high state of cultivation; 90 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT ON THE NEWBURG TURNPIKE—I have the offer for sale one of the most desirable and healthy country homes to be found about Louisville, situated on the Newburg road directly opposite the Clifton House, and about twenty minutes' drive from Broadway. The rare opportunity it has been offered is seldom to any one desiring a suburban country seat so remarkable for the romantic and healthy situation. The improvements are an ornamented dwelling containing large hall, two large parlors, six bed rooms, dining-room, kitchen, ice-house, stables, out-houses, &c., surrounded by some 20 acres of A No. 1 fertile land, containing a young and vigorous bearing orchard of 500 variety fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Altogether this is a fine opportunity for those contemplating a home in the midst of the finest society and undisturbed location. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY DEPPEN, German Bank. je11 dtf

FOR SALE—LOGAN COUNTY FARM—At Olmstead Station, on the L. & N. R. R.; fine state of cultivation; 300 acres of land, good orchards; new and well-improved dwelling and out-houses. Sold in 1870 or 150 acres to suit purchasers. Will be sold to highest bidder if not disposed of before the 15th of July next. For further information apply to E. R. BARKER, on the premises, or to NORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. je10 dlm*

FOR SALE—8 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAND—Just adjoining Beard's Depot, on Lou., Cin., and Lex. R. R., about 20 miles from the city. Apply to THOS. L. BARRETT, at Bank of Kentucky or H. BODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. je14 dim

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they want, and a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. A. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap16 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—July 4—white and yellow spotted, white spot in forehead; thin in flesh, 5 years old; giving milk. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to L. G. MILLER, 403 Seventh st. jy10 d3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—$50 REWARD—A bay mare, about 10 years old, one hind foot white, two white spots on the back, caused by harness; small sore or snag on the inside of left hind leg, above knee joint; about 15 hands high. Said mare strayed or was stolen from my place, 7 miles from the city, on the Brownsboro road, on Tuesday, July 5th. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me at Monts's stable, on Third, bet. Market and Jefferson sts. jy10 3eod*

STRAYED—MULE—From the pasture, and supposed to be in the city, a bay mule, about 15 hands high; has saddle marks on the right side, and a small swelling on left hind foot. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery to Mr. FOWLER, Market street, between Jackson and Hancock. jy10d3*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Large front room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board. Apply at 237 Walnut st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 161 Seventh st. jy3d6

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also day boarders accommodated.

Cabinet Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our manufactory of fine Cabinet Furniture in 1854, at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.,
ja16 d6m Factory Nos. 262 & 263 Lovett st.